THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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For twelve months, - - - $8 00

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Calendar for 1863.

1863	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Feb	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Mar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
April				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
May						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
June		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				

1863.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
July							
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
Aug.						1	2
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Sept.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
Oct.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Nov	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
Dec.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

Miscellaneous.

THE POWDER MILLS IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The London Times of March 18th, has another direct correspondence from the rebel States, dated Augusta, January 26th. It is written (says the Cincinnati Enquirer) in the usual style of the Confederate correspondence of the Times, more eulogistic of the rebels than ever the rebel papers are themselves. The following account of the powder mills established by the Confederate Government contains some valuable information:

When, upon the 13th of April, 1861, Fort Sumter surrendered to Gen. Beauregard and the Confederates, not one single pound of gunpowder was anywhere manufactured in the Confederacy. A rigorous blockade of the seaports of the South was immediately commenced, through which the principal ingredient of gunpowder (saltpetre) had to be largely sucked in. At this juncture it seemed advisable to President Davis to intrust to Colonel Raines, formerly an officer of the United States army, the responsibility of planning and building a large Government mill for the manufacture of gunpowder. For this post Colonel Raines possessed eminent qualifications. He had been professer of chemistry at West Point, and for some years since leaving the army, he had been at the head of some large iron works at Newburg, on the Hudson. Augusta, in Georgia, was selected as the site of the intended mill, and never, both as regards the person and the situation pitched upon, was happier sagacity evinced by the President. Following, so far as he was acquainted with it, the plan upon which the gunpowder mill at Waltham Abbey, belonging to the English Government, is built, Colonel Raines proceeded to construct the works necessary for his purpose; and the success which has attended his efforts has been such as could never have been believed before the pressure of war and privation had awakened Southern ingenuity and enterprise. The result is that, at the cost of about £20,000, one of the most perfect gunpowder mills in the world has been produced, which turns out five thousand pounds of powder per day, and could produce double that amount if worked day and night, and much more if worked under the exigency of a pressing demand.

The cost of this powder, in spite of the costliness of the saltpetre which has been introduced through the blockade, is about four cents per pound, which is about the same as its cost in England. The mill has now been constantly at work for many months, and consequently more powder than the Confederacy is likely to require for years to come has already been produced. There is another Government powder mill at Columbia, in South Carolina, working, I believe, to supply the wants (not very large as yet) of the Confederate navy. But all the gunpowder issued for service of the Confederate armies of Virginia and the West, and also for the defence of Charleston and Vicksburg, has come out of the mill at Augusta; and it was stated to me by an ordnance officer in Charleston that the powder which he had recently received there and tested was very nearly, if not entirely, up to the standard of the finest English manufacture.

The extreme deliberation with which the Confederate Government has engaged in many large and costly undertakings—requiring long time for their completion and much ingenuity in their design—is the best earnest of the quietness and confidence with which they have, from the very commencement, looked at their independence as at a thing which they could not fail to obtain. These Government powder mills at Columbia and Augusta are by no means the eclat achievements of the Confederates at home in support of their soldiers in the field. It may be noticed in the North, and although the necessity for the erection of a Government powder mill has often been represented to the War Department at Washington, no such mill has ever been erected. It has been too found that private interests have been strongly represented in Congress to admit of the withdrawal of the Government patronage from the great private firms in Connecticut and Delaware, between which it is, I believe, divided. In hundreds of matters, that necessity, which was thought by the North certain to crush the Southern power of resistance, has but developed an energy for which the world—and especially England—was very little prepared.

THE VIEWS IN THE NORTHWEST ABOUT PEACE.

A gentleman of intelligence, who has good opportunities for observing Northern sentiment, has recently arrived in Jackson, Mississippi, from Memphis, and gives the *Mississippian* the following in regard to the peace feeling among the Yankees:

There is a peace party at the North—a strong and active party, nearly equal—may be quite equal, or even numerically superior to the war party—and the bitterness between these two parties is very intense, and the feud irreconcilable. But our informant does not believe that such feud will ever provoke any weapons more dangerous than words. He believes the conscript law will be enforced, and that the malcontents will yield, like those in Noble county, Ohio, did yield, by flight, before the appearance of an armed and organized soldiery.

He does not believe the democrats will make fight, and regards the Chicago *Times* and the organ of Ex-Governor Medary, as already preparing to back squarely down "in obedience to the laws and subject to the Constitution!" This is only an opinion, but our informant entertains it with great confidence.

The Northern Democrats in favor of peace and against Lincoln and the Abolitionists, and in favor of the South, self-styled Southern rights men, are not, as a mass, in favor of our separate nationality; it is peace, political equality, guarantied rights and reunion, that they want, and if in power to-day, these are all that would be offered us. What we most need of all things on earth to stop the war and bring peace is, to roll back this tide of invasion to the Ohio river; to achieve some great crushing and telling victories, and so remove the theatre of war as to bring its horrid realities home to the Yankees. If the South would put forth its strength and drive the foe out of our cities and cotton fields, and hurl him back on his own land, there would be a cry for peace at the North.

But while their armies can live and grow rich in the heart of the South, and the whole country of the foe realize unprecedented prosperity in business, which they have done and are now doing, and speak of the war against the rebels with the same unconcern as we used to speak of the Seminole War in Florida, the masses have no motive to peace.

Little do they care for dead Yankees; they have plenty and can afford to lose them. It is living interest, and not dead soldiers about which they interest themselves. They must be whipped, backed out of the country and their military strength greatly shattered, before the cry for peace on the ground of Southern independence will ever be heard. These results might be greatly hastened by foreign recognition, and the presence of a conquering Confederate fleet.

YANKEE RAVAGES AROUND WASHINGTON AND SUFFOLK.—The more we hear from the neighborhood of Washington the more we regret the failure of our troops to occupy the place. The people of Beaufort, and especially those near Washington, felt quite sure that Gen. Hill would take the place; and being devoted and loyal to the cause, they afforded all the sympathy and aid in their power to our troops. This has exposed them, as might have been expected to the vengeance of the enemy; and since the withdrawal of our troops we learn that the yankees have destroyed, burnt, and ravaged at all points in the neighborhood of that unfortunate town. The same results have happened in and around Suffolk, in anticipation of the failure of Gen. Longstreet's movement against that place.

Raleigh Standard.

THE EXEMPTION ACT.

The following is a copy of the act amendatory of the "Exemption Act" of last session, as passed by Congress at Richmond:

An act to repeal certain clauses of an act entitled "an act to exempt certain persons from military service, etc., approved 11th October, 1862."

1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of the act approved October 11th, 1862, as exempts from military service "one person, either as agent, owner, or overseer, on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws or ordinances of any State, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service; and in States taxing no such law, one person, as agent, owner, or overseer, on each plantation of twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service," and also the following clause of said act, to wit: "and, furthermore, for additional police for every twenty negroes, on two, or more plantations, within five miles of each other, and each having less than twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military duty, one person, being the oldest of the owners or overseers on such plantations," be and are hereby repealed.

2. For the police and management of slaves there shall be exempted one person on each farm or plantation, the sole property of a minor, a person of unsound mind, a *feme sole*, or a person absent from home in the military or naval service of the Confederacy, on which there are twenty or more slaves; *provided*, the person so exempted was employed and acting as an overseer previous to the 16th April, 1863, and there is no white male adult on said farm or plantation who is not liable to military duty, which fact shall be verified by the affidavits of said person and two respectable citizens, and shall be filed with the enrolling officer; *and provided*, the owner of such farm or plantation, his agent or legal representative, shall make affidavit and deliver the same to the enrolling officer that after diligent effort no overseer can be procured for such farm or plantation not liable to military duty; *provided further*, that this clause shall not extend to any farm or plantation on which the negroes have been placed by division from any other farm or plantation, since the 11th day of October, 1862; *provided further*, that for every person exempted as aforesaid, and during the period of such exemption, there shall be paid annually into the public treasury by the owners of such slaves, the sum of five hundred dollars.

3. Such other persons shall be exempted as the President shall be satisfied ought to be exempted, in districts of country deprived of white or slave labor indispensable to the production of grain or provisions, necessary for the support of the population remaining at home, and also, on account of justice, equity and necessity.

4. In addition to the State officers exempted by the act of October, 11th, 1862, there shall, also, be exempted all State officers whom the Governor of any State may claim to have exempted for the due administration of the government and laws thereof, but this exemption shall not continue in any State after the adjournment of the next regular session of its Legislature, unless such Legislature shall by law exempt them from military duty in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States.

THE TEACHERS CONVENTION.

This Convention was called to order, in Columbia, on the 27th April, by the Chairman, Dr. B. W. Gibbs, and proceeded to business which was rapidly and harmoniously disposed of.

Dr. Reynolds, of the South Carolina College, was elected President subsequently, and appropriate Committees were appointed.

The Committee on Educational Interests and Text Books reported through their Chairman the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The Committee appointed on the General Interests of Education in the Confederate States of America, and on the subject of supplying our schools with text books, respectfully offer the following report:

The Educational Association of the Confederate States of America, assembled at Columbia, S. C., being ardently attached to the rights, interests and honor of each State and of the Confederate States, and profoundly sympathizing with the country in its righteous efforts to maintain its independence, would remind all the teachers and friends of education in the Confederacy that the war in which we are engaged requires for its successful prosecution active and competent laborers in all those departments which, under God, constitute the wealth and strength of a nation; not the least important of which is the school room. Whatever our circumstances may be, there will be children at home who can be usefully employed only in study; and while the casualties of war are carrying off the present adult generation, which, under any circumstances, would not be long on the stage of action, it is of the utmost importance that those who are to succeed them should be able to appreciate the greatness of the trusts committed to their friends. And while this is so, it should also be remembered it is in the school room that the mind of the State is prepared for the development of its material and moral resources, and for the skillful application of them to its support and defence. This Association, animated with unconquerable faith in the resources of the Confederate States, cannot doubt the ability of the people to maintain their intellectual, industrial, commercial and political independence, if each class of the community, with an humble trust in God and a sincere desire to walk in the ways of that righteousness which exalteth a nation, will diligently devote itself to those means which can be employed with most effect for such a result. The Association, therefore, adopts the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, considering our former dependence for books, for teachers and for manufactures on those who now seek our subjugation, it is especially incumbent on this State to encourage and foster a spirit of home enterprise and self reliance.

Resolved, That, in this time of peril and trial, we recognize in our educational system an important interest of the coming, which, next to pure religious faith, contributes most to the greatness of the present and the hope of the future; and that they should be maintained with energy for the sake both of their immediate results to us and to our posterity, and as an illustration to the world of the civilization of the people of the Confederate States.

Resolved, That the heroism and devotion of our soldiers imperatively demand of those to whom is committed the mental and moral development of our infant republic, corresponding devotion in their appropriate sphere. And that we earnestly call upon the spirit of the [illegible] Association to [illegible] ly and [illegible] by thorough pledge themselves to the following action:

1. To endeavor to lead the public mind by means consistent with the purposes of this body to just views in regard to the true elements of national strength.

2. To regard all classes of schools as identified in their general interests; and to watch over our State educational systems with sleepless solicitude.

3. To encourage the production of home text books, and to discountenance and discard all persons who, without necessity, resort to *reprints* of foreign importations.

Resolved, To encourage our own citizens by every means in our power to prepare and publish suitable text books for our schools; and in all cases where such books are of equal merit with foreign works, to give them the decided preference.

THE MURDER OF CAPT. FREEMAN.

A letter from a reliable gentleman in the army at Shelbyville gives the following particulars of the assassination of the noble and gallant Freeman:

"I wrote you, in my last, an account of the assassination (as it may be truly called) of Capt. Freeman, commanding a battery in Van Dorn's command, and taken, with a part of his battery, at the attack on Franklin, Tenn.

"Yesterday Gen. Polk sent me with important dispatches to Van Dorn's headquarters, and I there learnt, from parties who took part in the engagement, all the particulars of the fight. It seems when Capt. Freeman's battery was captured and he and his subordinate officers sent to the rear, our cavalry made a dash at the Yankees, resolved to recapture our battery at all hazards. The Yankees, to meet this charge, ordered Capt. Freeman to *take command of his guns and turn them against our cavalry*. To this inhuman demand the brave Freeman flatly refused obedience, and instantly fell pierced by more than a hundred balls. The fact of his assassination immediately reached our men, and they instantly resolved, one and all, that no other prisoners were to be taken—the black flag, in all its dreadful purport, was raised, and the gallant Freeman was avenged.

"I have it from an officer in Van Dorn's command, that *not a prisoner* was that day taken, and the hatred existing between our cavalry and that of the enemy has been greatly increased.

"Van Dorn is now anxiously, but patiently, awaiting the advance of Rosecrans' 20,000 men, who have been recently mounted, that he may the more effectively equip his own command."

CONFEDERATE STOCKS.—We learn that $526,450 have been funded in Confederate Bonds, in this place, during the past 12 days. At Raleigh about $1,500,000 were funded; at Fayetteville $500,000; at Greensboro' $800,000. At other points in this and adjoining States we hear of immense amounts having been funded.—At Columbia, S. C., $6,000,000 were funded; at Petersburg, Va., $3,000,000.

The withdrawal of such a large amount of money from circulation must have the effect of reducing prices throughout the country, and we hope it will have a tendency to stop speculation. The complaint has been that money was too plentiful; but we think the complaint will soon be that money is scarce.

It is a matter of congratulation that both here in the South and abroad, there is a decided increase of public confidence in the permanency of the Confederacy. It is well that it is so, for it is certain that if Confederate Bonds are not good, nothing that a Southern man has will be of any use to him.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The amount funded in Fayetteville has been $644,500.

TO WELD CAST STEEL.—The Fayetteville Observer instituted an enquiry some time since for something which could be used instead of Borax, (which is now exceedingly scarce and costly) in welding cast steel.

The following preparation is used by Mr. V. A. Frost, an experienced smith of this city, as a substitute for borax, and is said to answer the purpose admirably. Smiths and machinists elsewhere would do well to give it a trial. The substitute consists of 3 pounds of salt, 1 pound of copperas and 16 pounds of sharp sand thoroughly mixed and used as borax.—*Standard.*

ENORMOUS LOSS.—A dispatch from Chattanooga, April 27, says that the yankee official report of the battle of Murfreesboro' states the loss in killed and wounded at 19,840. The yankees have told tuck the truth a long time, as usual. General Rosencrans stated his loss at the time of the battle to have been about 7,000 killed and wounded, and the Herald said 10,000 in killed, wounded and [illegible]

General Killed during the War.

A Northern paper publishes the following list:

FEDERAL.

BRIGADIER GENERALS REGULAR ARMY.

J K F Mansfield, Connecticut, at Antietam, September 17th, 1862.

MAJOR GENERALS.

P Kearney, New York, at Chantilly, September 1, 1862.

L L Stephens, Massachusetts, at Chantilly, September 1, 1862.

J L Reno, Pennsylvania, at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.

I B Richardson, Michigan, at Antietam, September 17, 1862.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

N Lyon, Connecticut, at Springfield, August 10, 1861.

W H L Wallace, Illinois, at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

T Williams, Michigan, at Baton Rouge, August, 1862.

R L McCook, Ohio, by guerrillas in Tennessee, August, 1862.

Henry Bohlen, Pennsylvania, on the Rappahannock, August, 1862.

——Taylor, New Jersey, at Macanas, August 28, 1862.

J P Rodman, Rhode Island, at Antietam, September 17, 1862.

P A Huckleman, Indiana, at Corinth, October 3, 1862.

J S Jackson, Kentucky, at Perryville, October 8, 1862.

G D Bayard, New York, at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.

W B Terrell, Virginia, at Perryville, October 8, 1862.

C T Jackson, Pennsylvania, at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.

J W Sill, Ohio, at Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862.

Total—18.

CONFEDERATE.

GENERALS REGULAR ARMY.

Albert Sidney Johnston, Texas, at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

R S Garnett, Virginia, at Carrick's Ford, July 10, 1861.

B E Bee, South Carolina, at Manassas, July 21, 1861.

Felix K Zollicoffer, Tennessee, at Somerset, January 12, 1862.

James McIntosh, Arkansas, at Elkhorn, March 7, 1862.

Ben McCulloch, Texas, at Elkhorn, March 7, 1862.

A H Gladden, Louisiana, at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

Turner W Ashby, Virginia, in a skirmish, May, 1862.

Robt. Halton, Tennessee, at Seven Pines, May 31, 1862.

Rich. Griffith, Mississippi, at Savage Station, July 1, 1862.

C S Winder, Maryland, at Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862.

John T Hughes, Missouri, at Independence, August, 1862.

R E Garland, Virginia, at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.

L O'B Branch, North Carolina, at Antietam, September 16, 1862.

Wm. E Starke, Mississippi, at Antietam, September 17, 1862.

Henry Little, Missouri, at Iuka, September 19, 1862.

George B Anderson, North Carolina, at Antietam, September 27, 1862.

T R R Cobb, Georgia, at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.

Maxey Gregg, South Carolina, at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.

Jas E Rains, Tennessee, at Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862.

R W Hanson, Kentucky, at Murfreesboro, January 2, 1862.

Gen. Paxton at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

Total—22.

THINGS THAT ARE WASTED.

The rule of King Cotton which has prevailed for the last 25 or 30 years, has been not only despotic but extravagant in the extreme. As Louis XIX said, "I am the State," Cotton said, "I am all." Not only was every other branch of industry neglected for the cultivation of the cotton field, but everything was permitted to go to waste which might have been saved.—Indeed, the neglect of all industrial enterprises rendered much of this waste unavoidable, materials being allowed to perish because there was no provision for making them up into useful forms.

The most wholesale waste of which our people have been guilty, is that of the timber, which, by thousands of acres every year, has been girdled and suffered to decay on the ground. There has been an excuse for this in the fact that the immense area of fresh land, the clearing of which was made necessary by the rapid immigration into the fertile States of the South-west, could be cleared in no other way; besides which, it may be admitted that the timber was not lost, being returned to the soil as it decayed. This excuse would be more valid, had not the style of cultivation been extremely wasteful itself—impoverishing the land and requiring new clearings to be constantly made; but that is no excuse for our people permitting themselves to be dependent upon importation for the vast amount of soap consumed by them.—It is time that this should cease. By felling, piling and burning the timber, enough could be saved not only to supply all the [illegible] country, but to create a valuable article of export. On large plantations, and at country villages and cross roads, potash manufactories could be established all over the Confederacy [illegible]

It is unnecessary to remark that the manufacture of soap should be [illegible] when clear of potash. The large amount of ashes and food consumed by our population [illegible] the story of a great waste of [illegible] would thus be economized.

The failure of the [illegible] experiment in the country would [illegible] that the country requires. In the [illegible] of superior manufactured [illegible] and abundance of which is absolutely wasted, could be used to give them a proper hardness, and practice would soon render housewives expert in the manufacture of an excellent article from these materials.

It is hardly necessary at present to [illegible] where [illegible] been dumped [illegible] them formerly, the home manufacture of leather would be regularly [illegible] sudden pressure upon it would not have carried prices to such an exhorbitant figure. Every discouragement, however, has been thrown in the way of this, as of all other manufactures. The difficulty of procuring not only hides, but bark, has deterred many a man from undertaking it. In connection with the economizing of timber, the preservation of bark should be strongly enforced upon planters. Let this become once the general rule, and tanneries would be multiplied throughout the interior.

Hides and tallow are not the only products of slaughtered animals which should be husbanded. The horns and the bones are too valuable to be neglected. There may be no manufactories of combs, buttons, cutlery, &c., at present in the Confederate States to consume these, but it is not too soon to save them. We may any week hear—and it is high time we should hear—of such works being established, and when they are, their products will be cheaper the better the supply of raw material the manufacturers find accessible to commence on.

We are so destitute of chemical works that it seems hardly worth while to suggest the saving of blood—the principal material for the manufacture of Prussian blue—which from its perishable character, besides can hardly be utilized except in cities, where it can be conveyed immediately to the manufactory. There may be some method of preserving it for transportation, but no chemist, that we know of, has made any suggestions on this subject. There are other substances, however, which are employed in the manufacture of Prussian blues; every kind of animal material indeed is used for this purpose—such as old leather, woolen, hair, &c. Let such things be thrown aside into some snug corner, they may be called for. Phosphorus too, we omitted to remark, is made from bones, and such as are not suitable for making buttons and knife handles can be used for this purpose.

The hoofs, scraps of hide and tendonous parts of slaughtered animals are of great importance. Enough of these are constantly wasted to furnish all the glue necessary for any purpose short of reconstructing the Union.

The feathers of all fowls should be saved.—Hen's feathers are not so valuable, it is true, as those of geese; but they are too good to throw away, and those, if not employed for filling beds and pillows, could be quilted into comforts to supply at home the place of the blankets sent to our brave boys in the field.

Cotton and linen rags, waste cotton, old bagging and rope, have been wasted to the amount of quite a million dollars a year in the Confederate States. With the present high price of paper, there can be no pretence that they are not worth saving. Every country trader should offer a fair equivalent for them and accumulate the savings of his neighborhood, to be disposed of at the nearest paper mill, not as a speculation—that passion for speculation, and contempt for whatever does not yield a large profit, is what kills all useful enterprises here—but to oblige his customers by enabling them to convert into money what, without his assistance, would be lost.

Finally, every fragment of wrought or cast iron and old brass should be preserved, and when a sufficient quantity has accumulated disposed of. It is but fair, however, that manufacturers should be willing to pay a remunerating price for them. When scrap iron was advertised for in this city last summer, many housekeepers collected lots of a dozen or twenty pounds of what had been lying about their premises, but on learning that only a cent or half a cent a pound would be paid for it, they took no further steps in the matter. Hundreds of pounds might have been obtained if those who advertised for it would have paid the expense of picking it up and drayage to the wharf.

These are a few items which it has occurred to us to bring to the notice of our readers, to whom no doubt others will suggest themselves, which, if attended to, would prove a direct saving of millions of dollars to the country, besides the effect they would have of lowering the price of many important articles of consumption.—*Enterprise.*

A CHANGE OF LIFE.—Butler says well, illustrates the great political movement made by him in the following passage in his speech: On the 23th of December, 1860, I shook hands in terms of friendship with Jefferson Davis, and on the 23th of December, 1862, I said the pleasantest greeting he possessed was that I was to be hanged at sight. (Laughter and applause.)

HIGH PRICES.—The Milton Chronicle reports sales of stock in the Bank of Tennessville at $160 per share—par value $50. Forty shares were sold [illegible]

THE GREAT BATTLES IN THE VICINITY OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FIGHT.

GEN. JACKSON FLANKING THE ENEMY.

THE YANKEES DRIVEN FROM THEIR ENTRENCHMENTS.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ON SUNDAY.

HEAVY LOSS ON BOTH SIDES.

For the present, when all is confusion, it is somewhat difficult to give anything like an accurate or connected account of the series of battles which have taken place on the Rappahannock within the past week, and which have again crowned the arms of our infant Confederacy with undying renown. Such information as we have been able to gather, we lay before the reader this morning, and think we hazard nothing in saying that it approaches nearer to accuracy than any account yet published of the grand series of movements which has rolled back once more the tide of fanatical invasion, and hurled, discomfitted and dismayed, across the Rappahannock the boasting hosts of the enemy.

As early as Thursday of last week information was received at headquarters that the enemy was crossing in force at Germanna and Banks' ford, when infantry were at once sent up to the vicinity of Tabernacle Church to co-operate with our cavalry in that neighborhood. On Friday, at an early hour in the morning, it became apparent that the main force of the enemy had crossed at the above fords, and that his principal demonstrations were to be made from that quarter. Consequently all of our troops, with the exception of Early's division and Barksdale's brigade, left the lines in front of Fredericksburg and marched towards Tabernacle Church. On arriving at the plankroad the troops were halted, and partial line of battle formed, and reconnoitering parties and skirmishers sent in advance to ascertain the position of the enemy. Pretty soon the guns of the skirmishers were heard, indicating the near presence of the enemy, who, however, retired, with little resistance, pursued by our own forces along the plankroad, where at intervals there was heavy firing of artillery and musketry, but no general engagement. That night our troops gained the summit of a ridge running nearly at right angles with the plankroad, and within a mile and a half of Chancellorsville, a commanding position of the enemy. This point is at the intersection of the plankroad with the old Catharine Furnace road. On the same day the division of General McLaws engaged the enemy near Banks's ford, driving him from his position there, forcing him to move by the right flank up the river until a junction was formed with the main body of his forces, near Chancellorsville.

On Saturday the divisions of McLaws and Anderson, remained on this line, and in the enemy's front, while Gen. Jackson, at the head of his corps moved to the left along the Furnace road, passing around the enemy's right, and gaining the plankroad in his rear. Crossing the plankroad, he assailed and carried the enemy's first line of entrenchments by a flank movement, capturing several pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners. The enemy driven out of these retreated in the direction of Chancellorsville, followed by our forces who had dislodged them, until they reached the top of a hill some 300 yards distant, where they again offered resistance, but finding themselves too hotly pressed, soon yielded, and fell back about a mile to their second line of rifle pits, or entrenchments, which were constructed of heavy timbers with earth thrown over them. In approaching these works, which occurred about nightfall, our troops had to encounter almost insurmountable barriers. The ascent for 200 yards was very slight, a small sluggish stream running at the foot of this ascent, between which and the works the ground was of a marshy character, covered with an under growth of thick shrubbery—the heavy timber around having been felled so as to form a kind of abattis, over and through which our forces had to climb.

The works were, however, carried about 8 o'clock p. m., and held for a short time. As our troops were moving along the plankroad near this point heavy volleys of musketry from ambuscades were poured upon them, and finally a battery of four guns, posted on a hill some 200 yards in advance of the head of the column, opened upon them with grape and canister, for a time checking their advance and wounding a number of officers and men. The enemy then rallied and repossessed himself of the works from which he had been driven, our forces falling back a short distance during the night. On the same day a portion of the corps of Gen. Jackson gained possession of several fords on the river, in rear of the enemy.

On Sunday the battle opened early in the morning. Gen. Paxton, of the Stonewall brigade, was killed before a gun had been fired by his command. The line of works regained by the enemy the night previous were a second time assaulted and carried about 8 o'clock.—Our columns pushing on, the enemy was driven from his third line of breastworks, in charging, which, at some points, our loss was very severe, the troops being exposed not only to a heavy discharge of musketry, but also to a terrible and destructive fire of artillery, from the ridge at Chancellorsville, distant about half a mile, where the enemy had strongly entrenched himself. About the middle of the day, however, he was driven from this position, after desperate and obstinate resistance. At one point, rather commanding, the struggle was truly desperate—three times was the enemy driven from his position, and as often regained it; but after the fourth charge of our invincible soldiery, they yielded the position without further effort to maintain it.

Falling back some distance beyond Chancellorsville, their lines were reformed and position taken on the summit of an eminence in a northerly direction from the village, and near the old turnpike road. Very soon the guns of the skirmishers were again heard, followed by the artillery of the enemy, directed at our columns then leaving Chancellorsville. They, however, gave way without risking another general engagement, and on this end of the line the heavy fighting of the day was ended.—Nothing, beyond the events here described, has since transpired, with the exception of occasional artillery duelling.

Whilst these operations were in progress on the upper line, Gen. Early's division was hotly engaged in front of Fredericksburg. During the afternoon of Sunday the enemy succeeded in carrying Marye's Heights, where they captured some 200 of our men belonging to a Mississippi regiment, and several pieces of the Washington Artillery. The next morning Gen. Early was reinforced by the division of Gen. McLaws and part of the division of Gen. Anderson, when the heights were assailed and carried, and our artillery recaptured. Soon after our troops regained possession of the town which at last accounts was held by Gen'l Lawton's brigade. The fighting on this side of the line on Monday was very heavy, and prisoners who were captured report that they lost in the several engagements three Major-Generals viz: Sloeum, Birney and Howard.

Since Monday there has been no heavy fighting on either end of the line. The following telegram from Gen. Lee will best explain the present whereabouts of the enemy:

CHANCELLORSVILLE, May 7, 1863.

To His Excellency President Davis:

After driving General Sedgwick across the Rappahannock, on the night of the 4th inst., I returned on the 5th to Chancellorsville. The march was delayed by a storm, which continued all night and the following day. In placing the troops in position on the morning of the 6th, to attack Gen. Hooker, it was ascertained he had abandoned his fortified position. The line of skirmishers was pressed forward until they came within range of the enemy's batteries, planted north of the Rappahannock, which, from the configuration of the ground, completely commanded this side. His army, therefore, escaped with the loss of a few additional prisoners.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

List of Casualties.

THIRTEENTH NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

We have been kindly furnished a list of the wounded in the 13th regiment N. C. volunteers, in Sunday's battle on the Rappahannock. The list embraces 149 officers and privates, and many others, whose names were not known, are left out. The names of those who were killed and the most of those mortally wounded are also omitted. This regiment suffered terribly, having lost in killed and wounded more than one-half of the entire number carried into action. Among those who were wounded we will enumerate the following officers: Col A M Scales and Adjutant H A Walker; Lieut Jas N Williamson, co A; Lieut S R Thornton, co C; Capt H A Rogers, co D; Lieut J D Boson, co E; Capt J A Fuqua, company G; Capt R H Ward, co I; Capt H L Guerrant, co K.

THE LATE BATTLES.

PARTICULARS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

KILLED, WOUNDED, PRISONERS, ETC.

The following is from the Dispatch of Thursday:

GUINEA STATION, }
3. P. M., Monday, May 4, 1863 }

Many reports have doubtless reached you of the fight at "Wilderness Church" yesterday, which, in many respects, was perhaps one of the bloodiest of the war. Our loss is heavy, both in officers and men; but, through the aid of a merciful Providence, victory once more perches upon the banners of the South.

The battle commenced in the neighborhood of Chancellorsville, on the plank road from Fredericksburg to Orange Court House, and extended to a point known as Wilderness Church, on the same road. The enemy had thrown up entrenchments and constructed abattis, which, after severe fighting, were carried by our troops. Early in the day their lines were broken, and in confusion their defeated forces left the field. Many prisoners were captured, some three thousand of whom have reached this point. Among them is Brigadier Gen. Hays, who commanded a brigade in Gen Couch's corps, and his aid de camp, Captain Echols. The prisoners brought here represent some forty different regiments, and, as usual, are mostly men of foreign birth.

Among the officers whose names I have heard mentioned as killed are Gen. Paxton, of Stonewall brigade; Col. Walker, of the 10th Va.; and Colonel Mallory, of the 55th Va. The country will lament the misfortune which has befallen our army in the severe wounding of Lieut. Gen. Jackson, who lost his left arm.—Gen. A. P. Hill was also slightly wounded in the leg.

On the lower end of the line, where Major General Early commanded, there was some hard fighting yesterday morning. In the afternoon Marye's heights were carried by the enemy, and several hundred of our men, belonging to a Mississippi regiment, captured.—Five or six pieces of the Washington Artillery were taken at the same time. This morning Gen. Early was reinforced by General McLaws and Anderson, and the fight renewed, when the heights were retaken, and the pieces recaptured, with a number of others.

In the fight on the upper line yesterday, in addition to the prisoners mentioned, some two thousand others were captured, and five batteries of field artillery. From this fact some idea may be formed of the character of the fight, and the extent of our triumph. It is stated that Gen. Lee regards it as one of the most satisfactory victories of the whole war. There is a report that Gen. Stuart had succeeded in destroying the pontoons of the enemy last night, thus cutting off their retreat.

I sent you a letter yesterday, which, I presume, the capture of the train at Ashland prevented reaching you. I hope this note, hastily written, will be more fortunate. You will hear from me again to-morrow. It is believed that the fight is for the present ended, though there is tolerable heavy cannonading going on now at Fredericksburg. B.

ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE GIVEN BY THE WOUNDED.

A number of wounded at the late battles near Fredericksburg arrived in this city yesterday. They state that the fighting on Saturday and Sunday last, was desperate. D H Hill's division commanded by Brigadier Gen. Rhodes, of Alabama, and Trimble's division, (the two divisions composed of Alabama, Georgia, and Maryland troops, under the command of Gen. Jackson,) it is said, marched fourteen miles on Saturday, and reached the enemy's rear that afternoon. Attacking the enemy in three lines of their entrenchments they captured three batteries, together with about 5,000 prisoners.

The struggle on Marye's Heights is also represented as being desperate. On Sunday, as Marye's Heights, the enemy, by a flank movement, succeeded in capturing six guns belonging to the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th, companies of the Louisiana Washington Artillery. The 6th Louisiana regiment were nearly all taken prisoners, together with many men belonging to the 6th Louisiana.

On Monday our army flanked the enemy and retook Marye's Heights. Hay's Louisiana brigade greatly distinguished itself, taking 14 pieces of the enemy's artillery.

We lost in all fourteen pieces of artillery and captured fifty-three. We also captured nearly ten thousand prisoners, 7,000 of whom are said to be at Guinea's Station, on their way to Richmond. Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated at six or seven thousand.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

The 44th Virginia regiment, formerly under Col. Wm. C. Scott, of Powhatan, who has since resigned on account of ill health, went into the late fight at Chancellorsville one hundred and seventy-five strong, and lost all but sixty-one. Their gallant commander Maj. Cobb, was severely wounded. Three or four Captains and six or seven Lieutenants were killed, and several other officers wounded. This gallant regiment passed through the whole Valley campaign under General Jackson last year; and at McDowell, Cross Keys, Port Republic, and other places, under command of Colonel Scott, it won great fame.

The 3d, 5th, 6th, 12th and 26th Alabama, of Rhode's Brigade, suffered severely, it is reported, in officers—one third of whom were either killed or wounded—the proportion being ten wounded men to one killed.

Capt Squires, Lieuts. Galbraith and Owens, of the Washington Artillery; were taken prisoners. Lieut. DeRussey, P. H. Von Cotzen, Otto Frank, Barton Kirk, and —— Valentine were wounded. Sergeant Wm West, Corp'l Lewis and Rob't Many were killed. J. G. Sandlin, of the 9th La., was wounded. Serg't Delphine S. Raulins, of company A, 2d Va. regiment was killed.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

GUINEA STATION, May 7, 1863.—I gave you yesterday, as far as I was able to collate it, from the most reliable sources, an account of the operations of our army in the vicinity of Chancellorsville, and in the "Wilderness" beyond that point. This account related more particularly to the part performed by the corps of Lieut. Gen. Jackson. Co-operating with this corps were the divisions commanded by Major Gens. McLaws and Anderson, who held in check the enemy in front of Chancellorsville, and assisted in driving him from the position assumed on the old turnpike on Sunday.

CAPTURE OF MARYE'S HEIGHTS.

After this, these divisions were sent to aid Gen. Early, whose division was contending with the enemy, under Gen. Sedgwick, in the immediate front of Fredericksburg; they, as stated, having carried Marye's Heights on Sunday afternoon. On Monday morning these divisions took position on the right of the plank-road, from which they moved on in the direction of Fredericksburg and formed a junction with the left wing of Gen. Early, who had extended his right wing very near the Rappahannock, at a point about equidistant from the town and Banks's ford. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day an attack was commenced by the troops on Early's left, who were at once joined by McLaws and Anderson, forcing the enemy in the direction of the ford. Early's troops participated actively in this struggle, capturing several pieces of artillery and many prisoners. That night the whole Yankee force on this end of the line of operations, except those which had fallen in battle, recrossed the river at Banks's ford. Meantime, the heights were recaptured by the brigade commanded by Gen. Gordon, assisted by Barksdale's Mississippians. It is stated that the loss of the enemy on Sunday in their attack on Marye's Heights was very heavy, and nearly equalled the slaughter which attended their advance on the 13th of December.

THE FIGHT AT THE WILDERNESS.

The fight on the plankroad—in the country known as the "Wilderness"—was, beyond doubt, one of the most stubbornly contested of any that has been fought since the commencement of this war; yet at no time during the struggle, from the time the first works were assailed till the last, in the vicinity of Chancellorsville, was carried, was the result in the least doubtful.

To form any correct conception of the difficulties encountered by our troops in their assaults upon the enemy's works, a view of the bloody field, extending a distance of nearly five miles, is necessary. Imagine a narrow road, skirted on either side with a dense and apparently impenetrable growth of stunted oaks, whose branches reach the ground and whose gnarled trunks nearly touch each other, and some idea may be had of the country in its natural condition. Here and there, at intervals of perhaps half a mile, was a cleared spot of from 50 to 100 acres. Upon these Hooker had thrown up his entrenchments, and behind them posted his artillery and infantry.

In approaching them our forces had either to huddle in the narrow passway, or feel their way as best they could through the woods above described. In addition to this a part of the ground over which they had to pass was of a soft, marshy character, covered with a loss stubborn, but quite as dense growth of shrubbery as the higher grounds. As they pierced the wood land, and approached the cleared fields upon which were situated the successive lines of the enemy's works, a perfect storm of shell, grape, canister, and musketry, was hurled upon them, and many a brave spirit sank at the bidding of the deadly messengers.

On Saturday afternoon the work was begun, Jackson, with the divisions of A. P. Hill, Rhodes, and Trimble, having reached the enemy's rear. Their first series of entrenchments was carried without such a resistance as indicated a very determined spirit on the part of the enemy, and indeed, if reports of those who participated be correct, the stubborn fighting of the enemy did not commence until Sunday morning, when they seemed to have acquired some knowledge of their situation.—Our gallant men, undaunted by the rugged face of the country, and undismayed by the shower of iron and lead that rained around them, pressed forward, driving the enemy before them in the direction of Chancellorsville, where the two divisions of Longstreet's corps—McLaw's and Anderson's—which have borne so conspicuous a part in many of the hard-fought battles of this war, were engaging them from the front, and driving them by way of the old turnpike road, in the direction of United States ford. This fight, which continued through the afternoon of Saturday and forenoon of Sunday, wound up gloriously about noon of the latter day, though the army and country are called to mourn the loss of many a gallant Southerner. The enemy fought well, contesting the field with a stubbornness which gave evidence of at least a hope of success.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS.

Since Sunday there has been no fighting of consequence on the upper line. On Monday and Tuesday the stillness was occasionally broken by the reports of heavy ordnance, but no engagement occurred; and on Wednesday night the enemy taking advantage of the storm, recrossed his shattered and discomfitted columns to the North bank of the Rappahannock.

ADDRESS OF GEN. LEE TO HIS ARMY.

The following appropriate address has been issued by Gen. Lee to the gallant and invincible army under his command. It will be seen that Gen. Lee pays a just tribute to Lieutenant General Jackson, with whom he has been so long associated in arms:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VA., }
May 7th, 1863. }

General Orders, No. 51.

With heartfelt gratification the General commanding expresses to the army his sense of the heroic conduct displayed by officers and men during the arduous operations in which they have been engaged.

Under trying vicissitudes of heat and storm you attacked the enemy, strongly entrenched in the depths of a tangled wilderness, and again on the hills of Fredericksburg, fifteen miles distant, and, by the valor that has triumphed on so many fields, forced him, once more to seek safety beyond the Rappahannock. While this glorious victory entitles you to the praise and gratitude of the nation, we are especially called upon to return our grateful thanks to the only giver of victory for the signal deliverance He has wrought.

It is, therefore, earnestly recommended that the troops unite on Sunday next in ascribing to the Lord of Hosts the glory due unto His name.

Let us not forget in our rejoicing the brave soldiers who have fallen in defence of their country; and while we mourn their loss, let us resolve to emulate their noble example.

The army and the country alike lament the absence for a time of one to whose bravery, energy, and skill, they are so much indebted for success.

The following letter from the President of the Confederate States is communicated to the army as an expression of his appreciation of its success:

"I have received your dispatch, and rejoicing unite with you in giving praise to God for the success with which He has crowned our arms.

"In the name of the people, I offer my cordial thanks to yourself and the troops under your command for this addition to the unprecedented series of great victories which your army has achieved.

"The universal rejoicing produced by this happy result, will be mingled with a general regret for the good and the brave who are numbered among the killed and the wounded."

R. E. LEE, General.

HORRIBLE SUFFERING.

The following is from the Examiner of Monday:

Of the grand result of this memorable battle the whole country has been informed through the official dispatches of General Lee, while many of the details have found publicity through the labors of the press. Yet much remains untold. Persons who were participants in the battles are constantly arriving in the city, each of whom adds something to the general stock of information on the subject. From their accounts we collate some items of interest. During the battle the large brick tavern on the Orange plank-road, which, with its out-houses, constituted Chancellorsville, and which was occupied by the Yankees as a hospital, was accidentally set on fire by our shells, and, with all its inmates, five or six hundred in number, was consumed. Among those who lost their lives by this catastrophe, was Brigadier General Seth Williams, of Maine, who was Adjutant General, first to McClellan and afterwards to Burnside, and lastly to Hooker, and who is said to have been, before the war, a warm personal friend of Gen. Lee. Such was the exigency of the hour, the battle being at its fiercest, that none could be spared from the ranks to save the poor wounded wretches from the most horrible of deaths—being roasted alive. As the flames approached them and they became aware of their situation, their frantic screams were distinctly heard above the roar of battle that raged around them.—Subsequently to this, another conflagration, even more appalling, occurred. The woods on a portion of the battlefield, where laid intermingled the dead and wounded of both armies, took fire, and many, whose wounds prevented their moving, were burnt to death.

SUMMING UP.

The Whig of Monday says:

A gentleman of this city, of military experience, and cool, clear judgment, who spent the greater part of last week on the battle field of Chancellorsville, gives us the following information, which may be depended on as being as nearly accurate as can be obtained in the absence of official reports. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, he puts at 10,000, of whom about 2,000 were taken prisoners, and of the remainder an unusually large per cent wounded. He is confident these figures will cover our loss. That of the enemy he estimates at 20,000, including from 8,000 to 10,000 prisoners, not counting the wounded who fell into our hands. He could not hear certainly of more than twenty-seven pieces of artillery captured; and we lost eight pieces, six of the Washington Artillery, and two of Capt. Parker's battery, from this city. The number of small arms captured by us was immense, greater, our informant thinks, than in any former battle. The field was strewn with knapsacks, blankets and clothing, and with all the evidences of a complete rout.

FROM THE WEST.—It is reported that Price met and chastised the Yankees at Frances River, Missouri. St. Louis despatches say that most of the prominent secessionists have been arrested and will be sent South with their families.

JACKSON, May 11.—1,000 of Grant's cavalry entered and burned Chrystal Springs on the New Orleans Railroad at 12 o'clock to day.

VICKSBURG, May 11.—Nothing of importance has transpired to day. A barge with coal ran the batteries last night. The enemy's fleet are increasing.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A serious accident occurred on the Richmond and Danville railroad, caused by running over a cow.—Two persons were killed and some thirty more or less wounded. Among the wounded, the following persons from Rockingham, Co., in this State are reported, viz: Hon Thos Settle, J P May, Capt N Grogan, not dangerously; Lieut D S Ellington, Jack Strong, A B Ellington, serious.

Attempt to burn a Bridge.—On Tuesday evening last the railroad bridge across Buffalo creek, 4 miles west of Greensboro' was discovered to be on fire. A train passed over while the bridge was burning, and by mere chance the engineer discovered the flames, and fortunately, in time to prevent their progress sufficiently to cause serious damage.

Death of Major General Earl Van Dorn.—The telegraph brings the news of Van Dorn's death. He died, it is understood, the victim of a man, whose conjugal happiness he had ruined. It is said not to have been his first similar offence. His fate will excite no sympathy, while a cause such as ours will sustain no loss.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1863.

The greater portion of this paper is occupied with the news from Virginia,—being details of the late cavalry raids and the battle at Fredericksburg: Three heavy battles were fought, the first at Wilderness Church on Saturday, May 2d, the second at Chancellorsville on Sunday, the 3d, and the third near Fredericksburg on Monday the 4th.

Southern arms have again achieved a victory and driven Hooker back to the north side of the Rappahannock. What may be ultimately gained by these hard fought and sanguinary battles remains to be seen. Hooker's and Lee's armies again occupy their old positions, and if Northern reports are to be credited Hooker is being reinforced with some 50,000 men, and the battle will probably be renewed at no distant day.

The most reliable details of these battles, a list of the casualties in the 21st Reg't, and others in which our readers are more immediately interested, so far as received, are given. We are indebted to E. A. Vogler, Esq., for a list of the casualties in the 21st, and have also been favored with a letter from Maj. Wharton, giving a list of the casualties in his battalion.

We presume we could not offer anything more acceptable to our readers. The list of casualties received are up to Thursday morning. Should anything later be received, by Thursday evening, it will be found under the head of latest news.

We find the following additional in the Standard:

"Lane's brigade is badly cut up. Having a heavy breastwork and battery to charge, it made four charges before it was taken. Various other charges were made by regiments composing this brigade, in which they suffered severely. Col. Thos. J. Purdie of the 18th, was killed. Col. E. G. Haywood of the 7th, and Col. W. M. Barbour of the 37th, were wounded. Lt. Col. Junius L. Hill of the 7th, was killed. Lt. Cols. Forney George of the 18th, W. H. A. Speer of the 28th, and Jno. B. Ashcraft of the 37th, were all wounded. Majs. W. L. Davidson of the 7th, T. W. Mayhew of the 33d, and W. G. Morris of the 37th were wounded. Over half of the officers of the line of the 7th, 18th, 33d and 37th are killed or wounded. The wounded in this regiment (our correspondent does not give the number) are from 100 to 170, besides the killed."

Death of General Jackson.

Lieut. Gen. T. J. Jackson died at the residence of Mr. Thos. Chandler, near Guinea Station, Va., on Sunday last, at 15 minutes past 3 o'clock, p. m., from wounds received under the following circumstances, as detailed in a letter received in Richmond, by Mrs. Jackson:

"At midnight, on Saturday night, his men being drawn up in line of battle, a body of troops was seen a short distance in advance of our line. It being doubtful whether they were friends or enemies, Gen. Jackson and staff rode forward to ascertain. Whilst he was engaged in reconnoitering, his men being unaware of his movement, mistook himself and staff for enemies and fired a volley into them, instantly killing one of his staff and severely wounding General Jackson and Major Crutchfield. One bullet passed through the General's right hand, whilst another struck his left arm below the elbow and, ranging upward, shattered the bone near the shoulder. He instantly fell to the ground.—His brother-in-law, who was with him, laid down beside him to ascertain the character of his wounds. In a moment the unknown troops in front, who proved to be the enemy, advanced and captured two other staff officers who were standing over the Gen'l without noticing him. Soon after, four of our men placed him on a stretcher, and were bearing him to the rear, when they were all shot down.

The name and deeds of the lamented Gen'l Jackson are so well known, as to require no notice at our hands. His place in the army will be difficult to supply, as his services were invaluable. He was an active, *fighting* General, and even in the late conflict in Virginia, it was his movement, assailing the enemy in the rear, which led to victory.

No event of the war falls more heavily upon the Southern army than the death of the lamented "Stonewall" Jackson. "He was a gentleman of high position, a Gen'l of rare skill and ability, and a Christian, being a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church. He has been represented as a man of strong faith; and relying upon Divine Providence firmly; entirely fearless, if not dating to a fault."

In Richmond, on the 11th, a grand procession took place in honor of the memory of Lieut. Gen'l Jackson. The streets were thronged with ladies and gentlemen.

The procession left the Governor's mansion at half past 10 o'clock, and marched with solemn music down Governor street to Main, up Main to Second, thence to Grace, down Grace to the Capitol, where the body was deposited in the Hall of Congress.

The President, the Cabinet, the Governor and other dignitaries, civil and military, were in the procession.

The military escort consisted of infantry, artillery and cavalry.

His body has been conveyed to Lexington, Va.

The 21st Regiment.

Below will be found the casualties in the gallant 21st Regt. N. C. T. This Regiment together with Major Wharton's 1st N. C. Battalion, have covered themselves with glory in the late battles around Fredericksburg. Their loss is heavy bringing sadness to many a home, cheered, however, by the fact that they fell bravely standing by their colors.

A List of Casualties in the 1st Battalion N. C. Sharpshooters on the 3d and 4th of May 1863, in the Engagements in the Vicinity of Fredericksburg.

Co. A—Lieut. Osborne commanding.—Corporal John Brooks, side severely; Corp'l J L Shugart, finger shot off; Corp'l Ernst Denny, hand slightly. Privates—J C Pendry, face slightly; I C Cook, thigh severely; Martin Watkins, head slightly; Jacob Gross, thigh severely.

Co. B—Capt Cooper commanding.—Lieut C A Shultz, thigh slightly; Sergt C T Phillips, hand slightly; Sergt T D Close, knee slightly. Privates—Lee Hendrix, stomach slightly; Harry Baxter, arm slightly; W L Fuller, side slightly; Wm Weatherman, hip slightly; Samuel Foyle, thumb amputated; Wm H Hauser, thigh severely; E S Ingram, arm slightly; Reuben Chitty, back slightly; W P Snider, hand slightly; Corp'l Wiley Shouse, head slightly. Total, 20 wounded.

CASUALTIES IN THE 21st N. C. REGIMENT, Col. W. W. KIRKLAND, COMMANDING, as reported by Capt. W. J. PFOHL, *Acting Adjutant*.

Co. A, Capt. Beall, Commanding.

Killed.—1st Sergeant J. Molver, Private E P Parnell.

Wounded.—Capt Beall, slightly in head.—Privates, H Brinkley, knee; Andrew Frye, leg; R H Henderson, seriously in knee; W A Leach, slightly in hand; Jno A Styers, slightly in foot; Geo Morgan, severely in both legs; John F Webster, slightly in head; B L Webster, seriously in body.

Missing.—N W Lomax, Andrew Grubbs, Geo McRae.—2 killed, 9 wounded and 3 missing.

Co. C, Capt Snow commanding.

Killed.—J A Spainhour.

Wounded.—Capt Snow, slightly in arm; Lieut Snow, severely in arm; J A Davis, severely in arm; James Sparger, W C Banner, I France, slightly on head; Dan'l McGee, J T Lundy, slightly in shoulder; S Law, slightly in hand; H Francis, slightly in thigh; W H Holland, slightly in arm; Jno Brandant, slightly in leg.

Missing.—Chip Bowan, A Dorsey, W H Farris, D H Cockerhorn, A T Patterson, John Simmons.—1 killed, 12 wounded, 7 missing.

Co. D—1st Lt J W Miller Commanding.—*Killed.*—1st Lt Miller, Jno Ingram, Anderson McGee.

Wounded.—J C Watlington, arm amputated; Alex Starr, severely in both thighs; P A Sprinkle, severely in shoulder; E J Banner, severely in thigh; E J Styers, W J Boyer, wounded and missing; S W Craft, W J Howard, missing. 3 killed, 6 wounded and 2 missing.

Co. F—Capt Beard commanding.—*Killed*—J M Mabe.

Wounded—1s Lt E M Auburn, seriously in hips; Sergts M O James, M Lawson, W A Smith, slightly in hand; Corp'l W H Collins, slightly in foot; G W Wall, slightly in knee. *Missing*—Capt Beard, Sergt H B Moser, Corp'l J A Bowman, Wilds James, James Bennett. 1 killed; 6 wounded, and 5 missing.

Co. G—Cap. Blackburn, commanding.—*Killed*—Thos J Smith.

Wounded—Wm Carlisle, seriously in neck, shoulder and arm; C J Carroll, severely in hand; Dan'l Kiser, slightly in leg; Tandy Kiser, slightly in hand; L Smith, slightly in arm; Berry Thomas, seriously in head; Thos Tuttle, slightly in hand.

Missing—Sergt J H Furgusson, Sergt O W Ligon, Jno D Fulk, Geo Goode, Jno D Gibson, J W Lasley, Alex Smith. 1 killed, 7 wounded, 7 missing.

Co. H.—Capt Jones commanding.

Killed.—Thomas Snow.

Wounded.—Capt Jones, seriously in neck and shoulder; 1st Lieut. W R Martin, slightly in hand; A McKinney slightly in hip and knee; John Marion, slightly in hand; John R Stoltz, seriously in jaw; W M Holyfield, slightly in thigh; Jno Midkiff, slightly in arm.

Missing—Corp. John Holyfield, E Holyfield, W A Jenkins, J J Jenkins and R. Whicker. 1 killed 7 wounded and 5 missing.

Co. I. 1st Lieut. M C Moore, Commanding.

Killed.—Gab Taylor, H L Vernon, David Johnson.

Wounded.—Lt M C Moore, slightly in hand; Lt. Pell, seriously in hips; Sergt J Davis, slightly in hand; Sergt Tuttle, seriously in hip; Corp Dick, slightly in side; Corp Durham, slightly in foot; C H Boyles, slightly in hand; R W Boyles, slightly in side; R W Sulphin, slightly in hip; J. H. Whittington, slightly in side.

Missing.—J S Green, T A Savage, Thos Scott, J W Shelton, Wesley Woodley.

3 killed, 10 wounded and 5 missing.

Co. K.—Capt D Barrow commanding.

Killed.—1st Sergeant H B Newsom.

Wounded.—Capt Barrow, seriously in knee; Sergt J P Idol, severely in hand; Corp D P Stack, severely in leg; W C Franklin, slightly in body; J Moser, severely in foot; B F Leinbach, severely in mouth.

Missing—Wm Haley, Amos Hartle, Ransom Sink, Wm L Stack, J A Dorthit.

1 killed, 6 wounded, 5 missing.

Co. L, 2d Lt J F Martin commanding.

Wounded.—3d Sergt J M Clapp, severely in mouth; J W Richardson, mortally in body; H Wilson, severely in hand; J H Hawkins, slightly in body; Wm Perdue, slightly in leg.

Missing.—A L Alley.—5 wounded, 1 missing.

Co. M. 1st Lt Dick Commanding.

Killed.—J T Cummings.

Wounded.—J P Boone, slight in leg; J Joyce, severely in thigh; J M Wright, slight in head; W E Parker, slight in shoulder.

Missing.—J Summers, J S Gearinger, J R Pritchett, W A Elliott. 1 killed, 4 wounded, 4 missing.

RECAPITULATION.—Killed, 14, wounded, 72; missing, 44. Total, 130.

FOURTH REGIMENT, N. C. T.—The following is a partial list of the casualties in Co. G, from Davie County:

Killed.—Corp. Hall and private Gaither.

Wounded.—Capt Kelly, Lieut Smith, Sergts Parker, Mulligan and Smoot; privates Gaither, Bachamp, J W Carey, W Clary, M Craven, McDonnell, Morton and O Burke.

The 33d Regiment also suffered severely, the casualties, so far as concerns this county are published this week. We deeply regret that C. L. Clauder, of this place, is among the killed. The 57th Regt. Col. Godwin, is not heard from as yet.

Casualties in the 33d Regt. N. C. T.

We copy from Northern accounts, as reported in the Washington Chronicle, and deemed interesting to our readers in this section, a list of North Carolinians wounded and received in the hospital at Washington City;

N. Blackwelder, Co. C; T. E. Mickey, Co. I; D. J. Sterling, Co. G; D. Vanderburg, Co. H; J. Powell, Co. B; J. W. Monroe, Co. B. 18th Regt.; W. T. Wilson, Co. G. 18th Regt.

From the Richmond *Sentinel*, we glean the following:

Field and Staff, none killed in 33d Regt.

Wounded.—Col. C. M. Avery, Lt. R. F. Cowan. Maj. T. W. Maben.

Co. C. *Wounded.*—H. Chitty, Laf. Chitty, G. W. Scott.

Missing.—Iredell Evans.

Co. G. *Killed.*—Lt. Callais, R. I. Fuller, Corp. Gardner; Privates J. Bradshaw, J. G. Brock, R. C. Linebach, H. Slater.

Wounded.—Lt. Callais, Serg. Moore, R. I. Prescott, J. W. Atkinson, Jno. Henly, B. Carter, S. Jones, J. T. McCloud, R. V. Randleman, George Sink, G. W. Sink, J. W. Woosly.

Missing.—I. S. Anderson, J. Bradshaw, D. K. Druson, E. D. Cline, W. T. Lashmit, A. S. Murdock, W. Harrison, C. Slater, D. J. Sterling, E. Shepperd, I. C. Vogler.

Co. H. *Wounded.*—A. S. Calhoun.

Co. I. *Killed.*—Corp. A. Seat, C. I. Clauder, J. T. Dawson, I. B. Hines.

Wounded.—Lt. W. L. White, Sergt. E. A. Reynolds, Corp. A. L. Newsom; Privates B. Connecne, A. H. Fulk, Wm. Ketner, W. L. Petticord, J. H. Page.

Missing.—Privates Binkley, E. B. Fulk, I. Fultin, B. Myers, T. E. Mickey, Thos. Stewart, R. O. Tate, Jno. Williams.

THE NEWS.

From the West.—The Yankees have been driven from Tupelo, Mississippi.

Battles are regarded as imminent at Vicksburg and Tullahoma.

From the North.—The New York World of the 7th, acknowledges Hooker's defeat and his retreat to the North bank. It also says that Hooker has been outgeneralled and outfought. It also says that Heintzelman is on his way to Hooker with thirty thousand fresh troops, and eighteen thousand are coming from another quarter, probably Suffolk. Their loss in field and company officers of lower grade is very heavy.

Gen. Imboden has destroyed the great Cheat River Viaduct on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road.

From Europe.—Late European advices indicate an estrangement between the United States and England, growing out of the issue by Mr. Adams, the Federal Minister, of permits or protections to English vessels trading to the neutral port of Matamoras. Mr. Adams had given such permit to parties who were about to sail for that port with munitions of war to be used by the Mexicans against the French, and its publication has elicited much indignant comment in the London papers.

Liverpool dates to the 26th state that exciting debates had taken place in both Houses of Parliament relative to seizures of British vessels by Federal Cruisers.

In the West, frequent skirmishes have taken place, but no general battle. Matters were quiet in Gen. Bragg's command. The report of Forrest's capture of 1,600 Yankees near Rome, Ga., is confirmed.

Georgia is threatened by a Yankee raid from North Alabama.

Gen. Van Dorn was killed by a Dr. Peters at Columbia, Tenn., on the 7th inst.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation for 500,000 drafted men to take the places of those whose time will soon expire.

The bold Vallandigham of Ohio has been arrested at Cincinatti by Lincoln; an attempt by his friends to rescue him failed.

Gen. Lee has issued a congratulatory order to his army.

The enemy had been driven from Tupelo, Miss., and our forces occupied the place.

The Yankee papers admit the defeat of Gen. Hooker, though concealing the real facts.

Lincoln in a late proclamation calls out the militia of the North to suppress the rebellion.

THE VALLANDIGHAM AFFAIR IN OHIO.

JACKSON, May 11.—A special to the Appeal says that the Chicago Times has a despatch from Cincinnatti, of the 5th, which states that Vallandigham was arrested by a company of soldiers on the charge of violating Burnside's death order, copies of which were distributed in his neighborhood. Vallandigham ordered every person to go home. He was then summoned and his house broken open. He took high ground declaring that he would not answer before a military tribunal. He will be tried immediately. Parties have gone to Cleaveland to attempt to get a writ of *habeas corpus* from the Northern District Court of Ohio.

Vallandigham has been sent to the barracks. His arrest created great excitement in Montgomery county. Wagon loads of people flocked to Dayton on hearing the news of his arrest. Burnside sent cannon and troops into Dayton. Pistols were fired till 10, p. m., when the Journal office and other buildings were burned, the telegraph wires cut, the bridges of Cumberland and Xenica Railroad destroyed, and the residence of Capt. Harrell, Provost General and others threatened.

LATEST.—The Phillips House has been burned.

The charges against Vallandigham were, that on or about the first of May he addressed a large meeting at Mount Vernon, Ohio, in which he declared that the war was unnecessarily cruel, and not waged for the preservation of the Union but for the purpose of crushing liberty and establishing a despotism—that he denounced Burnside's order No. 38 as a base usurpation of military authority, and that the sooner the people inform the minions of usurped power that they will not submit to such restrictions, the better.

YANKEE CAVALRY RAIDS.

THE VIRGINIA RAID.

RICHMOND, May 5.—At an early hour yesterday morning several persons reached the city who were on the ambulance train at the time of its capture by the yankees on Sunday evening. From one of them we obtained some particulars of the affair. As the train neared the hotel at Ashland a couple of shots were fired at the engine which was at once stopped. The yankees were the 12th Illinois regiment, 500 strong, Col. Davis, who said he was originally from King George county, Virginia, and claimed kin with President Davis. By order of the Colonel the engine was uncoupled and burnt. All the sick and wounded and passengers were then paroled. No interference was made with private property. Just as the train was first hailed by the yankee cavalry several persons who were in the back car, among them a bearer of dispatches from Gen. Lee, jumped off and succeeded in escaping, and are supposed to have made their way to our forces at the South Anna, or to Hanover Junction. The yankee Colonel was disposed to be very chatty. He said he knew the country round about Ashland like a book; that he had fox hunted over it many a time. The privates were not so complacent; they seemed rather uneasy, fearing surprise. One of them was heard to ask another how he liked the country. The fellow said he didn't like it altogether; he feared it was unhealthy to people from so far North. The yankee horses were first-rate and all in good order. The sick and wounded on the train were immediately taken into the houses of the residents of Ashland and the vicinity and attended by the ladies. The only property destroyed by the raid makers was the engine of the ambulance train, an old engine lying at Ashland, and some 200 yards of the railroad track. A negro who was with the yankees took an axe and began to knock a car to pieces, but his comrades made him desist. They took several horses and negroes from the neighborhood.

Rumored Approach of the Enemy on the City Renewed.—At 8 o'clock, A. M., a courier reported at headquarters that the yankee cavalry, to the number of 5000, were at Warwick's farm, 5 miles from the city. About the same time another courier brought information that the enemy had appeared at Hungary Station, a station 10 miles up the Fredericksburg Railroad. These announcements, of course, produced some excitement, though persons who had had any experience of couriers' stories received the accounts with many grains of allowance. All, however, believed that the yankees, a part or a whole of the same who had been at Ashland on the day before, were in the vicinity of the city, with the design, not of attacking the capital, but of inflicting still further damage upon our railway communication with the army of Northern Virginia.

At 7 o'clock, A. M., a telegraphist had been sent, with an engine and tender, up the Central road to repair the wires. About 11 o'clock, a youth, who had ridden in from Atlee's, brought information that the engine had been captured by the yankees at the railroad bridge over the Chickahominy, 5 miles north of this city, a locality made memorable by the fact that near here, on the 26th June 1862, Gen. A. P. Hill began the great battles of Richmond.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock, Maj. John F. Wren, with about 80 men of his cavalry battalion, who on Sunday started to Hanover Junction, returned to this city by the Mechanicsville turnpike. From one of the men we learned the adventures of the company during their brief absence from the city. On their way to the Junction, when 3 miles on this side of Ashland, they met on the mountain road a considerable body of yankee cavalry. Major Wrenn at once drew up his men in line of battle, but the enemy showing no disposition to make an attack, advanced upon him. A skirmish at long range ensued, in which 40 or 50 shots were fired on each side. One yankee was seen to fall from the saddle. No one was struck on our side. Major Wrenn, finding the enemy's force much superior to his own, fell back slowly towards Richmond. The men remained in the saddle all night, falling back slowly, and watching the enemy. At 5 o'clock this morning the retreating party came in sight of the Brooke bridge, on the Brooke turnpike 3 miles from the city, when, to their surprise, they found it occupied by a detachment of several hundred yankees. Seeing his retreat in that direction cut off, and the yankees pressing on his rear, Maj. Wrenn wheeled his column to the left and made across the country for the Meadow Bridges, which, on nearing, he discovered to be also in the possession of the enemy. Without loss of time he bore still further east, and by dint of urging his jaded horses to their utmost was enabled to reach and cross in safety the Mechanicsville bridge, from which point access to the city was unobstructed.

The Yankees at Chickahominy Bridge.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock, p. m., John L. Phillips and James Crone, the telegraph operator and engineer, who had started out in the morning to repair the wires on the Central Rail Road, returned to this city on foot. They give the following account of their expedition. They left the city at 7 o'clock, a. m., with an engine and tender, having with them two negro firemen. They proceeded as far as Peake's 18 miles from Richmond, without seeing any signs of the enemy. At this place they were met by a section master of the road, who told them that the yankees were at Hanover C. H., where they had staid all night. Upon the receipt of this information they immediately reversed the engine and started to return. On nearing the bridge over the Chickahominy the engineer discovered the yankees employed in burning that structure. Leaving the free negroes to shift for themselves, Crone and Phillips leaped from the engine and plunged into the dense undergrowth of Chickahominy swamp. The yankees pursued them a short distance and gave up the chase. They then made the negroes put a full head of steam on the engine and run it into the stream over the broken span of the bridge. Having done all the damage they conveniently could to the bridge and railroad, they robbed one of the negroes of his hat and silver watch, and leaving behind them a couple of horses that were too much jaded to keep up with their hasty movements, took their departure in an easterly direction. The negroes jumped upon the horses and rode into town.

The nearest approach of the enemy to the city.—The nearest approach to this city ever made by hostile yankee was accomplished on yesterday morning. When McClellan besieged the Capital of the Confederacy, twelve months ago, and "On to Richmond" was the watchword of his numberless legions, 5 miles was the least distance ever between him and the object of his hopes and ambition. But on yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, 800 yankee cavalry visited the farm of Mr. John B. Young, on the Brooke turnpike, two miles from the corporate limits. Their stay, it is true, was brief, but they enjoyed one of the finest views of the spires and housetops of the city, and were rewarded by the acquisition of three fine horses, which they stole from Mr. Young. The first intimation Mr. Young had of the proximity of an enemy, three blue coats galloped up to his house from the rear and began to put a halter on his buggy horse. He stepped out of the house and asked the man what he was doing. The fellow replied that he was about to take that horse by "orders from headquarters." Then the truth, that the individual before him was a live yankee, for the first time flashed across his mind. He at once concluded that Gen. Lee must have been defeated, and that Hooker was marching on Richmond. Having secured the horses, the yankee rejoined the main body, who were drawn up in line on the pike in front of the house. The yankees were in much terror, evidently expecting every moment to be pounced upon by the rebel forces. The first explanation Mr. Young received of this sudden apparition of yankees upon his peaceful premises was from a regiment of our troops sent in pursuit of the enemy.

Narrow Escape.—Gen. Winder, attended by one of his Aids, was out on the Brooks pike yesterday morning, making a reconnoissance, when he narrowly escaped capture by the yankee free-booters. He saw approaching him a body of cavalry—mistaking them for Wrenn's battalion, he was on the point of riding up to them, when his Aid discovered their nationality. The General and his Aid galloped off leisurely, soon leaving the jaded cattle of the yankees out of sight. This was the same party who visited Mr. Young's farm. Lieut. James Brown, who had been on a visit to Mr. Paleskes, a few miles up the pike, had a short time before been arrested and paroled by them, after being robbed of his horses.

The circumstances of Mr. Brown's capture, as reported to us, are interesting. Seeing a number of cavalrymen on the pike he rode up to them and inquired who they were. In turn they desired to know who he was. He replied that he was one of Gen. Winder's officers, giving them his rank. One of the cavalrymen then told him that he was an officer in the — New York cavalry, and that he, Brown, was a prisoner, and desired him to dismount; the men accompanying the words of their officer by leveling their pistols at Mr. Brown, he acceded to the demand. He was then taken to the Colonel commanding the cavalry, who gave his name as Kilpatrick, by whom he was paroled. Mr. Brown then said to the Colonel that it was impossible that he or his men could escape; that their movements were known in Richmond, and that they were watched and would be captured. Kilpatrick replied that he didn't care whether he was captured or not, but that he would go on doing what mischief he could until he was captured; Mr. Brown being deprived of his horse walked into town.

Raid-makers Captured by Citizens.—Six of the yankee cavalry were captured by citizens yesterday morning. Two whose horses were broken down were captured by Mr. Garland Haines in the vicinity of the city; another was found asleep in one of our batteries on the Brooke Pike; and three others who had lost their way were arrested at Mrs. Allen's near Hungary, and brought into this city by Major Thomas Taylor and the Rev. John C. McCabe. They all stated that they expected to be captured when they started on the expedition, and did not regret that their expectations had been realized: that they would be paroled and go home, which was considerably better than tearing over the country without food or sleep.

The Number of Yankees in the Raid.—If we were to believe the stories that since Saturday have been brought to the city by couriers, startled farmers and telegraph operators, we should set down the number of yankees engaged in this raid at not less than 10,000. But on calmly reviewing all the facts before us, we cannot clearly account for more than 6 or 700, unless the story be true that a separate squadron went across to Columbia. The Rev. James B. Taylor, who was on the ambulance train captured at Ashland, assures us that he counted the cavalry at that point when they fell into line preparatory to leaving for Hanover Court House, and that they numbered 274. Add to this 20 or 30 that were stationed as pickets on the different roads in the vicinity, and we have about 300. The same force went direct to Hanover C. H., where they were at once magnified by the astonished natives into a thousand. This was the 12th Illinois regiment, Col. Davis.

The party of Col. Kilpatrick's regiment, who visited Hungary, the farmers on the Brooke Turnpike, for a time intercepted Major Wrenn, and afterwards burnt the railroad bridge over the Chickahominy, might have been 500 strong. One of Wrenn's troopers who saw them in a number of different places, estimated them at 3000. But to his imagination their numbers were distorted from the same cause that never so small a pistol bore looks so vast to the man at whom it is pointed. These two regiments amounting to 800 or 900 men are all that we have any *authentic* accounts of. There may have been more, but certainly they have not been satisfactorily located.

The Damage done by the Enemy.—The amount of damage and property destroyed by the yankee cavalry, that we have certain information of, is ridiculously slight considering the distance they have traversed to effect it; that which we have from time to time heard of is much more considerable. We have heard that they tore up miles of track about Louisa C. H. burnt all the buildings at Hanover C. H. and the Central railroad and the South Anna bridges, besides doing incalculable mischief nearer this city. But from several gentlemen who left Hanover C. H. after the departure of the enemy, we learn that the only buildings burnt there were those belonging to the railroad. From a detailed account of their proceedings we gather that the mischief done by them was the burning of these buildings, tearing up a piece of trestle work, stealing a number of broken down Confederate horses and mules, and drinking up all the whiskey in Brill's tavern. Our informants think that but for Brill's whiskey they would not have fired any of the houses. They sent a squad up to burn the bridge over the South Anna, who, being fired on by four watchmen at the bridge, retreated in haste and could not be prevailed upon to return. We may here remark that our informants state that the whole party, except when drunk, were under continual apprehension of being surprised and captured, a statement corroborated by all persons who have come in contact with any of them during the raid. The damage done the Chickahominy bridge is merely nominal and can be repaired in a few hours. On the Fredericksburg road they have torn up a few rails, burnt an old shed at Hungary and singed the woodwork of four culverts. That's all. In their course they have stolen a good many horses and negroes, perhaps two hundred horses and twenty-five or thirty negroes.

What became of the Yankees.—From all the information before us, we are disposed to believe that the two regiments, the one from Hanover C. H. and the one which visited the suburbs of the city, rendezvoused yesterday evening at the Old Church, in the lower end of Hanover county, from which place they could either bear northward towards Port Royal, or eastward to their gunboats on the York river. Mr. Jopscomb, the keeper of the tavern at Old Church, was in town last night, and reported the yankee cavalry in heavy force at that place, and that they came from the direction of Richmond.

The Latest.—As we go to press rumors come in upon us thick and fast. Couriers are said to be arriving with accounts of yankees here, there and *everywhere*. One who left Ashland at three o'clock, P. M., reports that they have burnt the Fredericksburg railroad bridge over the Chickahominy, ten miles from the city. As a train started for Ashland this evening some uneasiness is felt on account of this report.

From Columbia.—A dispatch was received about ten o'clock from Gordonsville, stating that Wm. H. F. Lee had fallen upon a body of Yankee cavalry near Columbia, killed and wounded many and scattered the rest to the winds.

An hour later a report was circulated that the party engaged by Lee were not the main body of Yankees, but only a detached squadron. That the principal force consisted of several thousand who were carrying everything before them; had burnt the dwellings at Elk Hill, and the Byrd plantations, and were devastating the whole country.

Much of this must be doubtless set down to the account of the proverbial exaggeration of excited country people.—*Examiner.*

RICHMOND, May 5.—The yankee forces lately engaged in raids upon the railroads, were composed of twenty eight regiments, all under Gen. Stoneman, a force of, at least, 15,000 men. The detachment of so large a body of troops upon such an expedition, while a battle like that just fought in Spotsylvania was in actual delivery, will remain one of the inexplicable manœuvres of yankee strategy. Fifteen thousand cavalry is a most formidable force, and, judiciously used on the battle-field, might have caused us irreparable loss.—*Enquirer.*

THE FEDERAL RAID INTO EAST MISSISSIPPI.

The Yankees are improving on raids.—Their last was from Pontotoc, Miss., nearly 150 miles into the State. They cleaned up the country generally as they passed, aiming to "capture" Houston, the county seat of Chickasaw county, Miss., and the treasury of the same, with $10,000 in funds, including $4,000 in gold. The Mobile Tribune gives an account of the raid which the telegraph has in vain been attempting to explain:

"Reports were brought to Okolona on Sunday, 18th instant, that the Yankees were approaching by way of Pontotoc, said to be 1,200 strong—all picked cavalry. Cols. Bartow and Inge had a skirmish with them on Saturday afternoon, not far from Chesterville and Birmingham, and checked them, immediately posting a courier to Okolona for reinforcements, stating that he (Col. Bartow) would hold them in check until help came. His loss in the fight was said to be 31 killed, wounded and missing. It is said the militia behaved very badly. They broke and ran after the second fire, leaving Bartow and Inge to bear the brunt.

On Tuesday another party of Federals, about 400—came suddenly on Okolona.—They came in between Bartow's command and the 2d Alabama cavalry, who were out west of Okolona hunting for them. The boys had passed through Okolona on Monday, but were poorly armed. Nearly all had sabres, and their pistols and shot guns were so divided that nearly every man had something to shoot with. They number 960 men, but not more than 450 could go out after the Yankees. Our men also had a battery eight miles east of Okolona, but for lack of horses could not move it with the cavalry. On Monday the Yankees arrived in Houston, Chickasaw county, and captured the treasury, $10,000, among which was said to be $4,000 in gold.

They captured and paroled a number of citizens who come under our conscript laws. This they have done all the way down. They destroyed all the records of the county, and their depredations were conducted in their usual brutal manner.—While at Okolona they captured a Mr. Smith, who is a section master on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and a German named Charley, who attends the tank. They threatened to burn the depot house and tank, but Charley told them if they destroyed the road there that he and Smith would have to go into the army to make a living, but by saving the houses and roads the Yankees would have two men less to fight. After this kind of reasoning the Yankees thought best to let the road and wires alone, the operator, Mr. Walker, having just made his escape with the instruments.

They also made feints on West Point, Artesia, and came within two miles of Macon. They threatened several other points on the road down, but did not come quite to them. The manner in which this raid has been conducted proves that the Yanks are greatly improving in the art of raiding; for they would send out small parties with big stories and threaten points on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, while their main body was striking a bee line for the Southern road, thus drawing our forces up the road and away from the real point of attack.

They struck the Southern road at Newton about 7 o'clock Friday morning. They arrested the agent there, but he managed to have his son run down the road to warn the trains from Meridian of their danger in time to save them, though they caught a freight and construction train, burnt the depot, a large amount of sugar and molasses, and other stores; and damaged the road for three miles by burning the little trestle works, the largest being about 70 feet in length. The damage to the road does not amount to near so much as was at first thought. They then moved towards Enterprise. Keeping their main body back, they sent 78 men into the town to demand its surrender, and gave the Mayor one hour, and during this hour they made their escape; for Gen. Loring was after them from Meridian, with two regiments of Gen. Buckner's pets, the 3d and 7th Ky., and the 12th La.

Gen. Loring started with his men on foot, having heard that the Yankees were in line of battle about seven miles from Enterprise, but after double quicking that distance the Federals were *non est* and the boys came back quite put out because they could not catch the scoundrels. This alarming body of cavalry, while at Newton, were numbered, and they had 1000 men all told, and four light pieces of artillery. But they are well mounted, and armed as only Yankees are, and help themselves to fresh horses wherever they can find them.

But now a question arises, how are they going to get out? The last heard of them they were about 20 miles from Enterprise, going west. It does seem that they ought to be caught. There was no necessity for the great alarm which prevailed; for surely these Yankees have got themselves in a predicament in which they are very liable to lose all the glory they have won in the bold raid, if the game is only played right at them.

THE FEDERAL RAID IN GEORGIA—OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The following telegram was received at the War Department yesterday:

TULLAHOMA, Tenn., May 5th, 1863.

To Gen. S. Cooper A. and I. General:

On the 18th April the enemy, moving from Corinth towards Tuscumbia, crossed Bear creek with five regiments of cavalry and two of infantry, and ten pieces of artillery. Col. Roddy, commanding, fought them on the 18th with one regiment, killing a large number and capturing more than 100 prisoners and one piece of artillery, with horses and caisson, losing 6 killed and 20 wounded. The enemy after burying their dead fell back, and on the 19th were reinforced to three full brigades, the whole under command of Gen. Dodge. Skirmishing continued on the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d.

On the night of the 19th the enemy landed troops at Eastport from a large number of steamers and burned the town, and houses on several plantations. On the 24th Roddy fought them. Their loss was heavy ours slight. He contested every inch of ground, but falling back before overwhelming forces, the enemy advanced and entered Tuscumbia on the 25th. The enemy advanced towards Decatur as far as Town Creek.

Nothing more occurred until the 28th. On that day Forrest, with his brigade, having been ordered by me from Columbia, arrived and engaged them all day, with the loss of one killed and three wounded; the loss of the enemy heavy. Forrest falling back.

On the 28th, Forrest discovered a heavy force of cavalry, under Col. Strait, marching on Moulton and Blountsville. Gen'l Forrest pursued this force with two regiments fighting him all day and night at Driver's Gap at Sand Mountain, with a loss of five killed and fifty wounded—Captains Forrest and Thompson it is feared mortally. The enemy left on the field 50 killed, 150 wounded; burnt 50 of his wagons; turned loose 250 mules, and 150 negroes, and pursued his way towards Blountsville, Gadsden, and Rome, Ga.

On the 3rd of May, between Gadsden and Rome, after five days and nights of fighting and marching, Gen. Forrest captured Colonel Strait and his whole command, about 1,000, with rifles, horses, &c.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG.

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.—On account of a press of matter, Gov. Vance's appeal to the people of the State, relative to deserters from the army, is crowded out. The Governor appeals to every good citizen throughout the State to assist in returning deserters to their duty, and cautions those who have given them aid and comfort of the consequences that must follow a persistence in such a course, as they will subject themselves to indictment and punishment in the civil courts of the Confederacy. The proclamation will appear next week.

DIED:

At his residence in this place, on the 10th inst., Rev. VAN N. ZEVELY, a highly respectable citizen, aged 82 years and 6 months.

OBITUARY.

Again this community has been veiled in sadness and gloom by the death of Lt. J. W. MILLER, who fell while nobly battling for Southern rights and Southern honor, on the bloody field of Fredericksburg, at the re-capture of Marye's heights, on the 4th of May, 1863. He was the first who registered his name as a volunteer in Forsyth County, and nobly filled the position of an officer and soldier. He passed unscathed through all the battles, under the lamented Jackson, until the second battle of Manassas, when, after four men had fallen while holding the battle-flag he grasped it and waving it in one hand, and his sword in the other, he was struck with a minnie ball, which shivering his sword hilt into atoms, caused a severe wound in his hand. Receiving a furlough, he came home, but returned again to the army before his wound was entirely healed.—But, ah! 'tis a sad thought,—to return no more. He has fallen a noble sacrifice upon the altar of his country, and in defence of the land he loved and adored. But willingly and freely was his blood spilt, for he had said that he "never would quit the army until the establishment of Southern independence, or he was killed." He was noble, generous and brave, and knew no fear. "None knew him but to love him and be his friend."

COM.

The remains of Lt. Miller were interred in the "Woodland Cemetary" on Wednesday last.

New Advertisements.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from Ezekiel May, near Gibsonville, N. C., my negro boy, BEN, or BEN TOM, aged about 40 years. He is ordinarily black, low, and tolerably thick. He left Mr. May, to whom I had hired him, on the 27th April, taking with him two of Mr. May's horses—one a clay bank, very large, and blind in the left eye; the other a small iron gray mare, her foretop having been recently trimmed.

May has offered a reward of $50 for the horses, but failed to advertise for my negro, although he carried from him his said horses, together with a collar and bridle for each one, and the cloth cover of his wagon. My negro was seen passing west towards the mountains. I will give the above reward of $50 for the apprehension of said slave, so that I get him again.

DAVID SCOTT.

may 15.-2-3t Greensborough, N. C.

Executive Depart. N. Carolina,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, May 8th, 1863.

General Order No. 4

THE attention of Militia Officers is directed to the advertisement of Capt. Henry A. Dowd, A. Q. M., in regard to exchanging *Cotton Yarn for Wool.* The wool is needed for the purpose of furnishing our soldiers with clothing, and Militia Officers are requested to assist the State by urging patriotic citizens to make the exchange and discountenancing all sales or exchanges with speculators. Militia Officers are ordered to seize all wool purchased for transportation beyond the limits of the State, contrary to the proclamation of the Governor.

Every agent of the State, for the purchase or exchange of wool, will receive an appointment under the great seal of the State, and Militia Officers are ordered to arrest all persons claiming to be agents of the State for this purpose who can not produce such appointment, and have them bound over to the next term of the Superior Court, to answer such charges as may be brought against them. By order of Governor Vance.

DANIEL G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

To the People of North Carolina.

Quarter Master's Department.
RALEIGH, May 7th, 1863.

OWING to the limited supply of Wool which the State has now at its command, and in view of the contingencies of obtaining any great amount from Texas, (heretofore the principal market for her supplies) I take this opportunity of announcing to the patriotic men and women of the State, that I am making arrangements to exchange COTTON YARN FOR WOOL, and earnestly request that those who have wool will dispose of it to any person, except he be an agent of the State, and acting under my directions.

There will be established depositories for the Cotton Yarn, at points accessible to each County, making it convenient for those who wish to make the exchange, to do so with little trouble.

The object in procuring the wool, is to clothe N. C. Troops; and it is the duty of every patriot to lend a helping hand in this cause; for while the State will strain every nerve to provide for your husbands, your brothers and your sons in the field, yet she relies upon the agency of those at home to assist her; and to do this, you must *keep your wool from the hands of Speculators, and exchange it with the State for Cotton Yarns.*

Very respectfully yours,
H. A. DOWD,
A. Q. M. N. C. Army.

May 15, 1863. 2-3t

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the time limited by my proclamation, dated the 13th of April, forbidding the exportation of certain articles from the State, is about to expire.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, continuing said prohibition thirty days from the 13th inst., subject to the exceptions and restrictions contained in said Proclamation of the 13th of April, with the following alterations:

The prohibition is not to embrace the article of salt, and [illegible] in respecting in respect to [illegible] prohibit this time." The policy of exempting shoe joined takers, &c., being not to favor the individual, but to subserve the public interest which was [illegible] really prejudiced by taking tradesmen from their occupations—it was immaterial whether [illegible] ents an [illegible] was [illegible] affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 8th day of May, A. D. 1863, and in the 83d year of our Independence. By the Governor,

Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr. Private Secretary.

may 15-2-2t.

Notice.

MR. T. F. CRIST having been appointed *Forester* of the *Salem Town Land*, notice is hereby given that application for cutting of timber on said land must in future be made to him; and that no timber, either *dead on green*, is to be cut or removed without previous permission obtained.

Trespassers will be proceeded against according to law.

Permissions for cutting timber heretofore granted by the undersigned are to cease from May 1st, 1863.

By order of the Board of Trustees of Salem Congregation,
S. THOS. PFOHL, Warden.

Salem, April 28, 1863. 52-3t.

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of "MURRAY & HAYWOOD," has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment without delay, and those having claims, will present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

J. T. MURRAY.
HENRY HAYWOOD.

Surry County, N. C., April 24, 1863.
may 8-1-3tpd.

Wanted

TO EMPLOY A GOOD FAST CARPENTER, to whom a turnkey job will be given to build by contract, a Tobacco Factory in the town of Thomasville. The factory to be of the following dimensions, viz: 80 feet long, 50 feet wide, and two stories high.

Address immediately,
"DAVIDSON,"
May 7-1-4t.pd. Thomasville, N. C.

NOTICE.

Having been appointed, by the Surgeon General of North Carolina, to vaccinate the citizens of Forsyth County, *free of charge*, I respectfully ask those desirous of availing themselves of this opportunity, to call at my office, 3 doors below the Bank, on the same side of the street.

W. H. WHEELER, M. D.

Salem, April 10, 1863. tf

NOTICE TO ABSENT SOLDIERS!

SICK and wounded Soldiers from Company K., 48th Regiment, N. C. Troops, will bear in mind that none but Army Surgeons have the power to extend furloughs. Certificates from local Doctors are worthless.

J. W. BITTING,
Capt. Commanding Co K.,
48th Reg't, N. C. T.

50-1m.

Miller's Notice.

IN view of the exigency of the times, (distress among Soldier's families, and the general scarcity of grain in our range of custom) we feel in duty bound to aid and assist the poor and needy as far as we are able. We therefore give notice that our Mill is in good running order and that we will grind Wheat, Corn, Rye, Peas, &c., for half price,—being the twentieth part—from Monday morning next until further notice.

E. TUCKER & CO.

Expecting to be the principal miller, I deem myself to be able to give all customers satisfaction. Myself or son may be found at the Mill, at all times, day or night. E. TUCKER.

March 27, 1863.

Just Received,

OPIUM, MORPHINE, Rhubarb, Camphor, Black Pepper, Black Tea, Soda, Alum, Indigo, Madder, CASTOR OIL, German Bitters, Tooth Brushes, Matches, &c., at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Poetry.

The Soldier's Tears.

Upon the hill he turned
To take a last fond look,
Of the valley and the village church,
And the cottage by the brook,
He listened to the sounds
So familiar to his ear,
And the soldier lent upon his sword,
And wiped away a tear.

Beside that cottage porch
A girl was on her knee;
She held aloft a snowy scarf,
Which fluttered in the breeze,
She breathed a prayer for him—
A prayer he could not hear,
But he paused to bless her as she knelt,
And wiped away a tear.

He turned and left the spot,
Oh! do not deem him weak,
For dauntless was the soldier's heart,
Though tears were on his cheek.
Go watch the foremost ranks,
In danger's dark career;
Be sure the hand most daring there
Has wiped away a tear.

HUMOROUS.

RETORT DIRECT.—A clergyman from a neighboring town and one of his elderly parishioners were walking home from church one icy day last winter, when the old gentleman slipped and fell flat on his back. The minister looked at him a moment, and being assured he was not hurt, said to him: "Friend, sinners stand on slippery places." The old gentleman looked up, as if to assure himself of the fact, and said: "I see they do; but I can't."

USE OF A COMMA.—A clergyman was lately depicting before a deeply interested audience the alarming increase of intemperance, when he astonished his hearers by saying: "A young woman in my neighborhood died very suddenly last Sabbath, while I was preaching the gospel in a state of beastly intoxication!"

Two friends meeting, one remarked: "I have just met a man who told me I looked like you." "Tell me who it was, that I may knock him down," replied his friend. "Don't trouble yourself," said he; "I did that myself, immediately."

[redacted]

Bad Luck is simply a man with his hands in his pockets and his pipe in his mouth, looking on to see how it will come cut. Good Luck is a man of pluck, with his sleeves rolled up, and working to make it come right.

Mr. Merryman Lathrop says when he went on the steamer to California, they kept the chickens in the *hatch*way, the beef in the *bull*works near the *steer*age, and when they ran out of eggs the ship *lay too*.

What is the difference between an attempted homicide and hog killing? One is an assault with intent to kill—the other is a kill with intent to salt.

Dr Barton, on being told that Mr. Vowel was dead, exclaimed, "What! Vowel dead?—Let us be thankful it was neither *a* nor *i*."

CONFEDERATE BIBLE SOCIETY.—The first annual meeting of the Bible Society of the Confederate States of America convened for business at the Presbyterian Church in Augusta, Geo., on Thursday last. The report of the Board of Managers showed as the operations of the year, the purchase and publication of 86,843 volumes of the Testament, and Testament and Psalms. Of this number 70,000 have been published under the auspices of the Society. The rest purchased. Nine cases of the latter have been received from British and Foreign Societies *via* Nassau.—Whole number distributed by the Board 65,878 volumes, leaving a balance of 20,965 on hand. Receipts of the Society up to the 1st April $51,000; disbursements $10,000, leaving $41,000 in the hands of the Treasurer. Hon. J. H. Lumpkin was re elected President of the Society, and all the Vice Presidents were retained. Next annual meeting to be held in Augusta, 3d Monday in April, 1864.

We are told that persons from the tobacco growing counties of North Carolina and Virginia are going through the country trying to buy their year's supply of corn and bacon, so that they may feed their hands and raise another crop of tobacco or cotton. If they had planted corn and wheat last year instead of tobacco and cotton they would not now feel the want of provisions. Before any one sells corn or bacon to a man who has heretofore raised tobacco or a full crop of cotton, he should be required to obligate himself by an oath not to plant this year a stalk of tobacco or more cotton than is absolutely necessary to clothe his family and hands. If they refuse to take the oath, refuse to let them have corn or bacon.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

We learn that there are not more than 20 or 25 persons confined in the Confederate States Prison at this place at this time, all having been either sent North, in exchange, released on taking the oath or sent off as Conscripts. The most, we learn, now here, are said to be the worst cases imaginable—inveterate enemies to the Confederacy.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

LARGE INCREASE.—The receipts of the North Carolina Railroad for the 7 months ending March 30, 1862, amounted to the large sum of $490,885 50. This year they have more than doubled, the 7 months ending March 30, 1863 having yielded $988,836 18, Increase $532,950 68.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BECOME APPARENT to me and to all who are interested in the welfare of the State, and who have any feelings of humanity for suffering among their fellowmen, from the cries which reach us from the poor in all sections of the land, that starvation will be the fate of many of our heretofore favored people, unless *the crime of speculating in the necessaries of life* can be arrested; and whereas, it is my bounden duty to protect the citizens of the State, of which I have the honor to be the Chief Magistrate, against the evils consequent upon this crime, to the utmost of my ability;

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date hereof, from exporting any of the following articles beyond the limits of the State, to wit: any Salt, Bacon, Pork, Beef, Corn, Meal, Flour, Wheat, Potatoes, Shoes, Leather, Hides, Cotton Cloth, and Yarn and Woolen Cloth.

From this prohibition the following persons are to be exempted: All Quartermasters and Commissary Agents of the Confederate Government, and of any State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character. Also all Agents of any County, District, Town or Corporation of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their Agency for the purchase of such articles for such County, District, Town or Corporation, for public uses, or for distribution at cost and transportation, and not for re-sale or profit. Also all persons whether residents or non-residents of the State who may purchase any of said articles for their private use, of which, before the articles are removed, their oath before a Justice of the Peace may be taken as evidence. The exception is to extend to Salt made by non-residents on the sea coast and in their own works, and to cargoes entering a port of this State from abroad.

Any of said articles that may be stopped *in transitu* from our borders are to be confiscated to the use of the State. The Colonels of the Militia throughout the State are enjoined to see that this Proclamation is enforced.

I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to sustain and aid me in carrying out the object this proclamation is designed as far as possible, to effect.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

(SEAL)

Done at our city of Raleigh, this 13th day of April, A. D., 1863, and in the year of our Independence the 87th.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.
April 17, 1863. 50-2t

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Solomon Smith, Adm'r of Joseph L. Hine, dec'd vs Winfield Hine & others. } Petition to settle the estate of Joseph L. Hine, dec'd, filed at March Term, 1863.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Winfield Hine, Lewis Hine and Nort Hine, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, N. C., for said non-resident defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, and abide by and perform such order and decree as may be made in the premises, or the same will be heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, C. L. BANNER, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Winston, this 20th day of March, 1863. [46-6t-$5] C. L. BANNER, c. c. c.

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1862.

Jacob Yokely, Admin'r of Andrew Kinnaman, dec'd vs Daniel Kinnaman & others. } Petition to sell land to pay debts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Daniel and Henry Kinnaman, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in Salem, N. C., notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or a motion will be made for an order of sale and will be heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, C. L. BANNER, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday of March, 1863.

C. L BANNER, C. C. C.
March 20th, 1863. 46-6t-$5

Wanted to Purchase

A NEGRO GIRL, for a house servant. For one that is likely, and can come well recommended, a liberal price will be paid. One raised in this section of the State preferred. Would also buy a good boy for a farm hand, if I could get one to suit. E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C. March 18, 1863. 46-tf

State of North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

Office of the Court of Equity.

John W. Chambers and wife Martha J. Tyre Glenn and wife Margaret A. Benjamin F. Bynum and Hampton W. Bynum, against William P. Bynum and Abraham Martin and wife Harriet H. } In Equity. Petition for sale of Land

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Abraham Martin and his wife, Harriet H Martin; two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the People's Press for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Stokes at the Court-house in Danbury, on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, J. W. DAVIS, Clerk and Master of our said Court at Office, in Danbury, this 9th day of February, 1863.

J. W. DAVIS, C. M. E.
Feb. 13, 1863. 41:tf. fee $5.

THOMAS T. BEST, MERCHANT TAILOR

WINSTON, N. C.,

SUCCESSOR TO P. A. WILSON.

THE subscriber is prepared to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by P. A. Wilson, where he is prepared to accommodate the old customers of the establishment, and the public in general, in a satisfactory manner. All he asks is a fair trial.

☞ Having contracted with the State Government to furnish clothing for the Army, he will pay a fair price for any quantity of Home-made Jeans, to be made up into garments in Winston. T. T. B.
Jan. 9, 1863. 36-1y

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE

A List of Letters

remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C, April 1st, 1863.

J. J. Balnco, Servant Norcutt Cherry, care of Geo. A. Dancy, Mrs. Anna Essix, Miss M. E Franklin, Lieut. Enoch Harper, Augustus Hege, Leander Hill, Miss Delphina Idol, John K. Knott, Miss Mary Leinback, " Mary Jane Martin, Miss Susan Mickle, 2 " Sallie McCoin, John W. Newman, Mrs. Mary Jane Nott, " Anna Nelson, Wiley Nifong, Wm. S. Pettigrew, Miss Caroline Sparks, Mrs. John W. Stewart, Miss Nancy Snow, W. H. Speas, Ephraim T. Umburger Martin Zimen.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1863

Books! Books!!

COMSTOCK'S CHEMISTRY,
" Botany.
Everybody's Lawyer,
Parley's History,
A large fine Family Bible,
The Constitution of North Carolina, with the Declaration of Rights, &c.. &c.
For sale at this Office.

TERMS OF THE DAILY PROGRESS.

IN consequence of the great advance in labor paper and all the stock and materials used in the printing business, on and after the first day of March our terms for subscription to the Daily Progress will be as follows:

Daily Paper 1 Month	**$1 00**
" 3 Months	3 00
" 6 Months	5 00
" 12 Months	8 00

Our circulation is large and rapidly increasing, but we cannot furnish the paper, and live ourself, for less than the above rates. This is cheaper than the daily papers of other States, and as to the quantity of reading matter the Progress will compare favorably with any paper in the Confederacy, while our expenses are heavier far than any of the dailies in this State.

On and after the 1st of March the Progress will be sold on the streets at *Ten Cents* a copy.—This is what the Richmond papers are sold for which we furnish the same telegraphic news in the morning that they bring at night.

Our advertising rates will remain as at present, and as we circulate upwards of 10,000 papers weekly in the State, and more in the city than any other paper, the Progress will be found inferior to no other paper as an advertising medium.

J. L. PENNINGTON,
Editor and Proprietor.
Raleigh N. C., March, 1863.

PROSPECTUS OF THE DAILY STATE JOURNAL!

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY.—12 months, $6; 6 months, $3,50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

For the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months, $2,50; 3 months, $1,50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1,50

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms,

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square,	1 day	$0.50	1 square,	5 days	$1.50
1 do	2 days	0.75	1 do	1 week	1.75
1 do	3 days	1.00	1 do	2 weeks	3.00
1 do	4 days	1.25	1 do	1 month	5.00

Ten lines make a square.

☞ Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,
Oct. 15, 1862. pd. Raleigh, N. C.

ALMANACS FOR 1863

JUST PUBLISHED

AT THIS OFFICE, A THIRD EDITION OF
BLUM'S
FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'
ALMANAC FOR 1863.
containing the usual Astronomical Calculations Courts, Members of the Legislature, &c.
For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
L. V. BLUM.
Salem, Jan. 1863.

Head'q'rters, Camp of Instruction, RALEIGH, March 28, 1863.

Special Orders, No. 304.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT According to instructions received from the Bureau of Conscription, Justices of the Peace between the conscript ages are liable to conscription. They will be enrolled immediately, and this notice is published that they may make their arrangements accordingly.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts in N. C
J. C. PIERCE, Adjutant. April 3-3t

Executor's Notice.

THE undersigned, having at March Term, 1863, of Forsyth County Court, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of A. J Stafford deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate of said dec'd, to present them duly authenticated, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

THOS. J. WILSON, Executor.
March 27th, 1863 46-4t

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized as much as we have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will as heretofore be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at shor notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by severe members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. C. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.
A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE!

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ADVANCED TO $4 00 PER YEAR.

Owing to a further advance in the price of paper and the limit put upon our supply, the Proprietor respectfully announces that from and after the 1st of March, the price of the Field and Fireside will be as follows:

For one year, $4
For six months, 2

No deductions made to clubs, and no subscriptions received for less than six months.

B s Southern writers contribute to it

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Miss C. A. MINER,
of Covington, Ga., commenced February 7.

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Hon. WM. GILMORE SIMMS, of S. C., Judge MEEK, of Alabama, &c.

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Drugs and Medicines,
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Salem, N. C., March 6, 1863. 44-4w-pd

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin stoves." Inquire at this office.

QUININE & MORPHINE

for sale at the DRUG STORE.
Salem, March 27, 1863.

Census of North Carolina, 1860.

COUNTIES.	WHITE FREE POP.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,966	491	3445	11903
Alexander	3,309	19	911	4239
Alleghany	3,957	22	895	4874
Anson	5,433	142	3911	9486
Beaufort	8,172	729	5872	14773
Bertie	5,646	870	8788	15304
Bladen	3,353	435	3507	11908
Brunswick	1,515	250	2681	4446
Buncombe	10,993	700	1193	12886
Burke	6,047	219	2371	8637
Cabarrus	7,403	704	3040	10847
Caldwell	6,297	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,948	276	2127	5349
Carteret	6,084	152	1949	8185
Caswell	4,581	979	7053	12613
Catawba	9,038	98	1894	11030
Chatham	12,566	504	4940	17106
Cherokee	3,809	38	319	4166
Chowan	2,876	151	3713	6740
Cleaveland	14,103	109	2131	12343
Columbus	5,779	355	2463	8597
Craven	8,796	1288	6190	16274
Cumberland	9,563	498	5830	15891
Currituck	4,674	331	2594	7599
Davidson	13,378	147	3078	16603
Davie	4,001	101	2289	6391
Duplin	6,296	374	719	11789
Edgecombe	6,980	388	10108	17476
Forsyth	10,718	311	1764	12793
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14119
Gaston	7,009	102	2139	9310
Gates	4,180	262	3037	7479
Granville	11,189	1121	11068	23378
Greene	3,486	189	2347	7995
Guilford	15,738	693	3695	20026
Halifax	6,549	3459	10340	19351
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,498		313	5801
Henderson	3,981	85	1329	10448
Hertford	3,949	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	3,622	259	3793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,941	6	981	6928
Johnston	10,549	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	6730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	3,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5,903	9	913	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	688	4681	11628
New Hanover	10,617	766	10339	21715
Northampton	5,919	656	6808	13379
Onslow	5,196	159	3499	8956
Orange	11,318	529	5103	16949
Pasquotank	4,473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,257	392	3569	7948
Person	5,796	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7,480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	280	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	9,584	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10,522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	43	1169	7801
Stokes	7,847	86	2469	10402
Surry	8,949	104	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8,963	53	5246	11262
Wake	16,470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4,933	405	10401	15796
Washington	3,596	295	2465	6357
Watauga	4,771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8,721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13,280	261	1908	14749
Wilson	5,944	280	3496	9750
Yadkin	9,110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8,229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
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Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

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For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 000 miles, 00 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.
Papers published six times a week, 00 cents. Daily 40 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly ☐ cents per quarter, or ☐ cent for each number.

2 cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 3 ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, cent an ounce.

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Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

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Payment of State Bounty due Deceased Soldiers.

Executive Department, N. Carolina, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. RALEIGH, October 17th, 1862.

General Orders, No. 7.

THE following regulations are published for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified on the 22nd day of February, 1862:

REGULATIONS.

1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the Commanding officer of the company, who will state the time of enlistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State, and the company and regiment to which he belonged.

2. The claimant will make affidavit before a Magistrate that he or she is next of kin to the deceased, according to the provisions of the foregoing ordinance of the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to make claim. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by that of one disinterested witness, that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge, and that he has no interest in the claim. The Magistrate administering the oath will certify to the credibility of the witness, and the Clerk of the County Court will certify, under seal, that he is an authorised and acting Magistrate.

3. If the claimant or claimants be minors, payment will be made to the guardian upon the proper certificate under seal of the Court of his appointment and the sufficiency of his bond—the claim to be proven by him as in other cases.

4. A bounty of fifty dollars, deducting the bounty that may have been previously paid, is due to all persons who may have volunteered for three years or the war, and to all persons mustered into service under the provisions of the conscription act.

By order of Governor VANCE:

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.
Nov. 7, 1862. 23-3t

☞ All papers in the State please copy three times, send copies of paper and bill to A. G. office.

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT OF THE Confederate States of America

PRESIDENT:
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Wm. L. Yancy, Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William E. Simms.
VIRGINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.

Thomas J Foster,	W Chilton,
William R Smith,	David Clopton,
John P Ralls,	James L Pugh,
J L M Curry,	E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.	

ARKANSAS.

Felix S Balson	Augustus H Garland
Grandison D Royster,	Thomas B Hanly.

FLORIDA.

James B Hawkins	—— Hilton.

GEORGIA.

Julian Hartridge,	William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn	Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt,	L J Gartrell,
A H Kenan,	Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis	A R Wright.

KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.

LOUISIANA.

Charles J Villiers,	Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad,	John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner,	John Perkins, Jr.

MISSISSIPPI.

John J McRae,	H C Chambers,
S W Clapp,	O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis,	E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.	

MISSOURI.

John Hyer,	W W Cook,
Casper W Bell,	Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest,	Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrow.	

NORTH CAROLINA.

W N H Smith,	Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers,	James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan,	William Lander,
T D McDowell,	B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington,	A T Davidson

SOUTH CAROLINA.

W W Boyce,	John McQueen.
W Porcher Miles,	James Farrar,
M L Bonham,	L M Ager

TENNESSEE.

J T Heiskell,	G W Jones,
W G Swann	Thomas Menees,
W H Tebbs,	J D C Adkins,
R L Gardenshire,	—— Bullock,
H S Foote,	David M Currin,
M P Gentry.	

TEXAS.

John A Wilcox,	Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray,	Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert	B F Sexton.

VIRGINIA.

M R H Garnett,	William Smith,
John R Chamblise,	Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler,	John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor,	Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock,	Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr.	Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe,	Robert Johnson,
Daniel C Dejarnette,	Chas W Russell,

Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20 '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,760.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Ratification.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 12 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	142 to 39
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,		popular vote 61,170.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections. This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the case is one that cannot be cured.

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Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. BODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 48-tf

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many for a long time, and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Bacon, &c.

E. L. HEGE.
Salem April 24th, 1862. 48-3m-pd